

Walter Lippman and Capt. Philpott on "What Next In Europe?"—Page 4

FORECAST—Moderate to fresh southwesterly winds; fair and warm today and most of Sunday. Sunshine yesterday, 8 hours 8 minutes.

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Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939—32 PAGES

	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
Sept.	12.4	7.0	8.40	4.7	14.30	7.6	21.19	4.0
28	11.4	7.0	9.06	5.1	14.46	7.8	21.50	3.5
30	11.1	7.0	9.34	5.6	15.05	7.9	22.28	3.0

Sun sets, 5:56; rises Sunday, 6:11.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LATEST

Marriage Boom Over 200 Mark

Victoria's wartime marriage boom went "over the top" in September, with more than 200 licenses issued, the marriage bureau reported today.

This is more than four times the usual average licenses for a month. Quite a number of them are for civil marriages, others are special licenses waiving the ordinary three-day issuance clause.

It is estimated that in the province, as a whole, close to 2,000 couples have been united this month as Mars sharpened Cupid's arrows. The usual total is slightly over 400.

British Planes Fight

LONDON (AP)—The Air Ministry announced tonight that Royal Air Force planes had engaged in an air battle over enemy territory and "some" British casualties had resulted.

The ministry said enemy casualties were not known.

Turkey Talks Pact To Close Black Sea

MOSCOW (AP)—Foreign Minister Karl Selter of Estonia, and his delegation who signed the 10-year agreement which makes their little republic, former Russian territory, a virtual Russian protectorate, returned to Tallinn.

Russian negotiations with a third nation, Turkey, were reported further delayed because today was the "free day," the Russian day of rest. They had been suspended Thursday and Friday by the German and Estonian negotiations.

BLACK SEA PROPOSAL

From Ankara and Bucharest came indications Russian leaders talk with Sukru Saracooglu, Turkish foreign minister now in Moscow might yield far-reaching results.

Ankara reported Saracooglu was discussing a Black Sea pact which would close that sea to belligerent forces, which would be Russian-dominated and for which a precondition would be Rumania's return of territory won in the World War.)

Peebles Back In Health Post

Dr. Allon Peebles, chairman of the B.C. Health Insurance Commission, returned to the city yesterday after three weeks in Ottawa where he had gone to offer his services to the Dominion Government in organization of the war effort.

Dr. Peebles said that whether he will return to Ottawa depends on developments there. Meantime he is continuing with the work of the Health Insurance Commission.

Check Profiteering

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt asked the temporary national economic committee to keep a "constant eye on increases in prices of basic materials" to prevent profiteering.

War Survey

QUIET FRONT

The French general staff reported the night was "without incident," but said patrols were active through the region east of the Saar River on the northern half of the western front. Apparently the zone referred to is south of Saarbruecken.

Premier Daladier summoned the commanders-in-chief of the army, navy and air force for a national defence conference shortly after this morning's war communiqué was issued.

While French troops sought to strengthen positions gained in a month of fighting, both government and press indicated France never would accept as a basis for peace the German-Soviet pact partitioning Poland.

FEAR EASTERN PEACE

In a radio address last night, Jean Giraudoux, commissioner-general of information, accused Germany and Russia of "black mail" and declared they were trying to force an "eastern peace" on Europe.

"Perhaps Hitler will propose it to us," Giraudoux said, "on condition that we deny not only our treaties but our tastes, our com-

TURKEY PACT BARS WAR ON RUSSIA

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—Turkey was reported reliably today to have notified Great Britain and France her mutual assistance obligations to them would be annulled if the allies became involved in war with Soviet Russia.

Markets Recover From Peace Scare

NEW YORK—Markets today recovered from Friday's peace scare. War babies gained several points. U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel and Dupont also rushed up. Dow Jones Industrial Averages closed 152.43, up 2.38.

Wheat went up 2 cents in Winnipeg and Chicago. Moderate gains were marked up by some stocks on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges.

Canadian dollar discount remained 10 per cent.

British Air Raid

Repulsed, Say Nazis

BERLIN (AP)—A communiqué from the German high command at 11:40 a.m. today claimed 12 British planes had been repulsed in an attempt to penetrate German territory along the North Sea coast.

German airmen shot down five of six British planes which they engaged over the Frisian Islands, the communiqué claimed. Crews of two German pursuit planes, said to have made emergency landings on the sea, were reported rescued by German warships.

Six other British planes attacked a destroyer "in a German Bay," but were driven off by anti-aircraft guns without scoring a hit, according to the communiqué.

The high command said 45 vessels had been searched for contraband in the Kattegat and Skagerrak in the last two days, and "a number of them were captured."

Artillery activity on the western front was reported "a little livelier."

In the east, approximately 5,200 Polish troops were said to have surrendered south of the Vistula after the capitulation of Modlin.

Canada Interns Hundreds of Aliens

OTTAWA (CP)—Official information on the number of enemy aliens and other persons interned in Canada since the outbreak of war was lacking here today. Officials, including Justice Minister Lapointe, took the ground it is not in the national interest to disclose the information.

Unofficially it is learned the number runs to several hundred, and it is known that some are confined in the Citadel at Quebec, at Kingston, Ont., and Kananaskis, Alta. A larger internment camp is being prepared at Petawawa, Ont.

Commenting on the "friendship and frontiers" pact with Germany, Pravda, Communist organ, said to secure peace "if necessary" Union with its consistent policy of peace, were it not for the Soviet-German treaty as an expression of this policy, the entire world would be faced with an unprecedented war upheaval far exceeding all the horrors of imperialistic slaughter of 1914-1918," the paper said in an editorial.

TO DRAW IN OTHERS

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BULGARIA SEES MOSCOW

In Rumania, tension over the diplomatic situation was increased by reports of the impending departure of Bulgarian Prime Minister George Klossevianoff for Moscow. Bulgaria already has made demands for return of territory now held by Rumania.

The German economic mission now in Budapest apparently has been making a tour of what Germany envisages as her "lebensraum" (living space) in an effort to assure uninterrupted supplies of food, oil and other necessities in spite of the British blockade.

SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY

The commission came from Bucharest, where conferees termed mutually "satisfactory" a new agreement to increase Rumanian exports of cereals, wood and oil to the Reich.

An official announcement in Budapest said the mission's purpose was to discuss "goods, payment and traffic."

RUMANIA FEARS RUSSIA

Meanwhile Rumania, apparently fearful of developments that might upset the status quo in the Balkans, sent General George Argesanu into Bessarabia to direct strengthening of defenses along the Soviet-Romanian border.

Argesanu's highly mechanized second corps yesterday replaced troops protecting the long frontier of Bessarabia, which Rumania obtained from Russia after the

Diplomatic War Front Spreads Powers Rush to Win Neutrals

News Pictures By Cable and Air Mail From War Zones



WITNESSED BY NAZI HIGH COMMAND—Adolf Hitler, third from left, and General Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German army's high command, at Hitler's left, watch the terrific bombardment during the last stages of the siege of Warsaw. Other German officers high in the Nazi military also were spectators. (Acme radio-telephoto.)



RADIOPHOTO FLASHES FIRST PICTURE OF SURRENDER OF WARSAW—Victorious Germans and vanquished Poles meet in a railroad car to effect the formal surrender of Warsaw. Seated in foreground, backs to camera, are Polish negotiators. At left, with German general staff officers, is General von Blaskowitz, commander of the besieging Nazi armies. The scene recalls the end of the World War, when the Germans signed the Armistice in a railroad car.

No Interference In East Europe, Moscow Warns

Rivals Press Battle For Allies

By ROBERT S. JOHN
Associated Press

Europe's great rival powers today pressed efforts on many fronts to win the friendship and economic assistance of the small neutral nations of the southeast.

A German economic mission, seeking ways to increase the flow of vital supplies to the warring Reich, arrived in Budapest to confer with Hungarian officials. The mission, headed by Dr. Karl Claudio, was expected to remain at least two days.

In Athens it was announced King George II had received, in audience, British naval, military and air attaches. The purpose of these talks remained secret.

TURKEY STAYS WITH RUSSIA

From diplomatic circles in Ankara came reports Turkey was prepared to sign mutual assistance and economic agreements with Britain and France.

It was said they would participate in talks already started by Rumanian, German and Turkish leaders.

The Turkish foreign minister, Sukru Saracooglu, has been in Moscow since last Monday, conferring with Russian officials.

(His visit was prolonged because of Moscow's preoccupation with the visit of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, which resulted in agreements to partition Poland, to try to influence Great Britain and France to end the war with Germany and to increase Russo-German trade.)

At the same time it was reported in official circles that Rumania had received assurances "through a third party" that Russia had no intention to seize Bessarabia.

(Bessarabia was gained by Rumania from Russia after the last war. The province has an area of 17,146 square miles.)

RUMANIA JOINS MOSCOW TALKS

BUCHAREST (AP)—Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu and a staff of experts will leave for Moscow Monday, it was announced today, to confer with Soviet Russian officials.

It was said they would participate in talks already started by Rumanian, German and Turkish leaders.

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(His visit was prolonged because of Moscow's preoccupation with the visit of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, which resulted in agreements to partition Poland, to try to influence Great Britain and France to end the war with Germany and to increase Russo-German trade.)

WHAT KIND OF A WAR IS THIS, ANYWAY?

LONDON (CP)—An Air Ministry statement today said photographs snapped by Royal Air Force pilots flying along Germany's Siegfried Line at a height of 600 feet have provided British headquarters in France with closeups of gun emplacements, camouflage and communication lines along the Westwall.

None of the British planes was attacked by German anti-aircraft guns or pursuit planes. Germans working on camouflage and communication lines along the Westwall.

The flight crossed and re-crossed the frontier, building up a series of photographs of the German defences and stores in the area beyond the Siegfried Line, the ministry said.



CHURCHILL IN A HURRY—Those who sought inclusion of the famous Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill in the cabinet insisted that he would speed things up. This picture, taken in London, appears to vindicate them. Mr. Churchill will be heard in a broadcast tomorrow at 12:15 p.m. P.S.T.

PROPERTY LEVY ENFORCED IN ITALY

ROME (AP)—The Italian cabinet, meeting with Premier Mussolini today, voted new taxes to meet Italy's unbalanced budget and "new military expenses caused by the international situation."

A levy of one-half of 1 per cent on private property was approved together with a 2 per cent tax on general business turnover.

The property tax is to be levied on all real estate, goods and securities of all types, except bank deposits and personal clothing owned by all persons, companies, corporations and societies over the amount of 10,000 lire (about \$350).

Church and scientific and artistic collections are exempt. The business turnover tax is a flat 2 per cent levy on the gross income from all business transactions and rents and substitutes for the present exchange tax.

The Fascist press spokesman, Virginio Gayda, hailed the higher taxes as a step in Fascism's program.

WAR—25 Years Ago

OCT. 30, 1914 (CP)—Russia

sians reported successes along entire battlefield; captured Augustow in Russian Poland and set up civil government in the east. British cruiser Cumberland captured German liner Arnfried and several other vessels in West African waters.

OCT. 1, 1914 (CP)—British War Information Bureau announced Indian Expeditionary Force had landed in France. Antwerp's southern forts held off German attacks. Russians launched attack on Krakow in Poland.

The German-Soviet Russian conditions for European peace raised the question in some diplomatic quarters today whether they were Adolf Hitler's "last chance offer" to Great Britain and France.

REICHSTAG CALLED TO HEAR HITLER

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichstag will be called into session some time next week to hear a government statement, it was officially announced today.

The Reichstag last met September 1, just before Hitler invaded Poland.

It was assumed this time it would hear a statement on the partitioning of Poland, German-Soviet relations and the stand toward Great Britain and France in their war against Germany.

Hitler conferred with a number of generals and admirals at the Chancellery late today. Informants, insisting the conference had no political significance, said it was natural the supreme commander should be in constant contact with the leaders of the army, navy and air force.

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French Close in

PARIS (AP)—Semi-official French sources today said the Saarbruecken, industrial centre of the Saar basin, was three-fourths encircled by French troops. These informants said the Germans would be forced to abandon the city shortly or risk being cut off from the main Westwall defences several miles to the rear.

Argesanu's highly mechanized second corps yesterday replaced troops protecting the long frontier of Bessarabia, which Rumania obtained from Russia after the Siegfried Line, the ministry said.

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Paisley Cleaners and Dyers—We call and deliver. Phone G 3724. ***

Pottery Classes at Kingston Street School. Phone Mrs. Grute, E 7092, or School Board. ***

School textbooks are earnestly sought by refugee students in China where libraries and schools have been destroyed. Anyone having books in good condition is urged to send them to 617 Broughton Street E 4725, between 2 and 5. Canadian Friends of the Chinese People. ***

Victoria Musical Art Society presents Arthur Benjamin, distinguished British pianist, Monday, October 2. ***

W.A. Jubilee Hospital bridge and mah jong, Tuesday, October 3, afternoon and evening. Nurses' Home. Tickets \$1. Reservations E 5215. Players bring cards and scores. ***

Women's Guild St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church rummage sale in lecture room of church, Broughton Street, October 4, 9.30 a.m. ***

World Day for Animals' tea, sale, entertainment, S.O.E. Hall, Broad Street, Saturday, October 7, 3 to 5.30. Admission free; ten 25c; children 10c. ***

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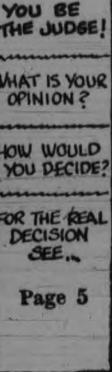
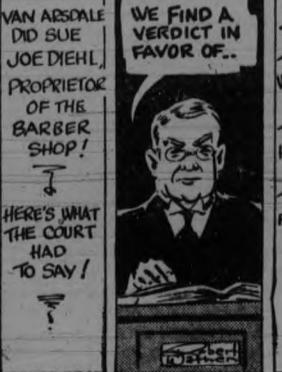
6 STORES TO SERVE YOU

Bela Lanan — Court Reporter

The Strange Case of

A CLOSE SHAVE

IN SIX EPISODES
No. 6



By L. Allen Heine

REGINA (AP) — Premier W. J. Patterson today announced a by-election will be held in the Prince Albert constituency Monday, October 23, to fill the vacancy in the Legislature left when Hon. T. C. Davis, former Attorney-General, was appointed to the Court of Appeal. Nomination day will be October 16.

WE FIND A VERDICT IN FAVOR OF...
YOU BE THE JUDGE!
WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?
HOW WOULD YOU DECIDE?
FOR THE REAL DECISION SEE...

Page 5

Wickham Steed Sets Out Full War Objectives'

LONDON (CP) — Wickham Steed, former editor of The Times of London, today published in the Fortnightly Review an outline of aims which he said Great Britain and France should publicly announce as their war objectives.

He proposes that Germany should be returned to its 1919 frontiers, under a democratic form of government, and should then be admitted to a federation of nations.

Mr. Steel suggests the following war aims:

"No recognition of toleration of any fruits of Hitlerite aggression. . . This means that independence and the right of independent revision must be restored to Austria, to Czechoslovakia within their pre-Munich borders, and to Poland with Danzig."

"Memeloland must be given an opportunity of choosing, without propaganda or pressure of any kind, its own allegiance.

WIPE OUT HITLER

"The total disappearance of Hitler, with all the Nazi personnel and system, and the establishment in Germany of a government based on the representative democratic system.

"After the conclusion of peace with a representative democratic Germany, the German people to be admitted to this federation (of nations), either as a political unit or as a sub-federation of German states, when it has been ascertained they have disarmed to the level requisite for the maintenance of internal order, and have set up institutions guaranteeing personal freedom and the individual rights of all Germans without distinction of race, class or creed.

"Countries now neutral to be eligible for membership in this federation, provided their institutions correspond to the principles of the federation itself, which must exclude future neutrality toward aggression in any shape or form.

COLONIES UNDER TRUSTEES

"No bartering or other concessions in respect of colonies.

"Colonial possessions eventually to be placed under a federal trusteeship for the welfare of their inhabitants, and in order to secure equality of access to raw materials for members of the federation provision being made for the development of present colonies, dependencies and protectorates into individual nationhood, eligible for membership in the federation.

REORGANIZE LEAGUE

"The League of Nations, its covenant and its institutions, to be reorganized and amended so they may become instruments of intercourse between nations within the federation and those that may remain outside it, on the condition that war be not only renounced by all League members, but that all undertake to treat it as a felony—depriving those who engage in it of intercourse with civilized peoples."

FUTILE WITHOUT AIMS

With war aims conceived on these lines, the free peoples of the earth would feel this war to be a struggle for the right of entry into a new and higher phase of human interest, Steed wrote.

"Short of such aims, or aims akin to them, this war would prove to be merely another episode in a series of attempts to be worthy and capable of peace," he said.

DUNCAN AT DUNCAN

DUNCAN (CP) — Constable D. J. Shand of the British Columbia police said today "slight damage" was done to premises occupied by the Duncan branch of Technocracy Inc.

The constable said "a few windows were broken" early yesterday, and some pamphlets from the branch office scattered about the street outside.

Constable Shand said the reason for the vandalism is not known.

Rubber provides a new transparent material for wrapping foods.

Credits for Allies Argued in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Administration leaders in the United States senate advocated the neutrality revision bill today as a strictly "cash and carry" measure, while opponents charged anew that it would grant Great Britain and France credit previously denied them by the Johnson Act. The bill is scheduled to come before the senate for debate Monday.

The Johnson law, passed in 1934, prohibits Americans making loans to governments which have defaulted on their war debts to the United States.

Chairman Key Pittman (Democrat, Nevada) of the senate foreign relations committee concurred in a report concurred in by a majority of the committee, that expired "cash and carry" provisions of the neutrality law had been strengthened in the pending bill by tightening up requirements that belligerent nations obtain title to any goods before they are shipped.

In a last-minute change before the measure to the senate, the foreign affairs committee yesterday inserted a clause forbidding U.S. ocean-going ships to enter Canadian ports. Commerce on the Great Lake and by land routes would not be affected.

To meet charges that the 90-day credit promised by the bill would abrogate the Johnson Act, supporters of the proposed measure were reportedly reliable to be relying on views said to have been expressed to the state department in 1934 by Senator Hiram Johnson (Republican, California), author of the loan ban and one of the chief opponents of Pittman's proposal to repeal the arms embargo and otherwise amend the neutrality law.

At that time, it was said, Johnson took the position that ordinary commercial credits would not infringe on the Johnson Act.

Gen. Sikorski had resigned as President of Poland, effective today, and was immediately succeeded by Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, former president of the Warsaw Senate.

Moscicki, President since 1926 of the republic now partitioned between Germany and Russia, took refuge in Rumania September 17, and is interned at a royal shooting lodge.

Gen. Sikorski succeeds Felicjan Slawoj-Sikorski, who has also been interned in Rumania by the Bucharest government.

Gen. Sikorski is a former chief of the Polish general staff. He was premier from December, 1922, to May, 1933. He arrived in Paris Monday from Rumania and hopes to organize a Polish army of 100,000 men here.

Moscicki's resignation was believed due to the fact he has been interned, along with other Polish leaders, which made political activity impossible.

The new President, like most of the other Polish leaders, was one of the original members of the Polish Legion which fought for Poland's independence during the last war. He organized legions in Russia in January and February, 1918. In addition to being president of the Upper House from 1930 to 1935 he has also been governor of Wilno.

CONDITIONS CHANGE

"Even if I did," he told reporters, "this is a different situation. At that time there was no intent to evade the terms of the act in handling ordinary commercial credits. Now, in time of stress, we are faced with a proposition where there is an international design to abrogate the Johnson Act."

Senator William E. Borah (Republican, Idaho), one of the leaders of the opposition to the so-called Pittman bill, said it was his opinion that 90-day transactions were tantamount to cash.

For that reason, he said, he did not believe they would infringe on the Johnson Act.

ALIENS INTERNED IN MARITIMES

HALIFAX (CP) — More than a score of aliens have been arrested in the maritimes since Canada declared war on Germany and now are in detention camps. Royal Canadian Mounted Police said today.

Sixteen have been arrested in Nova Scotia and one in Prince Edward Island. Six New Brunswick arrests were made.

All those detained are unnaturalized residents of German nationality. Some have been sent to Quebec City and the remainder to Sussex, N.B., where an alien reception camp has been established.

Several others signed undertakings to conform with certain wartime regulations, including periodic reporting to police.

R.C.M.P. officers make the arrests and then hand over the aliens to military authorities.

HALIFAX

After co-operating with Russia in the partition of Poland, Germany stipulated two primary conditions for peace:

1. That she and Russia alone decide the fate of Poland.

2. That the "natural development of German interests in the Balkans" be undisturbed.

First reaction reaching the German foreign office was the British press comment that the Nazi-Communist partnership had no effect on British war aims.

Paradise birds are among the most difficult birds to rear in captivity.

POZNAN (AP) — Dr. Hans Frank, German minister without portfolio, has assumed the duties of supreme civil administrator for the former Polish territory of Poznan. He said the most important task was "irrevocably to secure this soil for German farmers and never again permit it to become a disputed province."

BRITISH VIEW STUDIED IN BERLIN

BERLIN (AP) — Informed quarters here professed to view the scornful attitude of the British press toward German peace proposals as a "snap judgment" that would be changed after "the new situation" had been considered more carefully.

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Rubber provides a new transparent material for wrapping foods.

PARIS (CP) — The vocabulary of war is providing British advertisers with new slogans to promote sales.

One bookshop suggests that Londoners "read while they raid"; the manufacturer of a shampoo advises women not to "blackout the highlights in your hair," and a patent medicine is described as "a doctor's barrage against illness."

Other advertisements tell how to keep the hands soft while digging trenches; how to keep the colonel from biting his nails by giving him chocolates, and a portable heater is described as just the thing to warm air raid shelters.

WAR TRADE SLOGANS SWEEP BRITAIN

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SAYS RUSSIA SEEKS PEACE FOR WORLD'S TOILERS

MOSCOW (AP) — Pravda, official Communist organ, in an editorial today says: "The treaty of amity between the two largest states in Europe—the U.S.S.R. and Germany—is fresh, brilliant proof of the policy of peace which consistently, firmly and sincerely has been pursued and is being pursued by the Soviet government in conformity with the principles of the party of Lenin and Stalin."

Pravda accused "ill-starred Polish politicians" of attempting to "turn eastern Europe as well as the entire European continent into a tremendous conflagration" at the provocation of the world war.

"This criminal scheme," it said, "ended in shameful failure. The Polish government proved its complete bankruptcy. The fiasco of the Polish state and its dissolution is, at the same time, the fiasco of the policy of those governments which backed the Polish adventure, incited them and pushed them into a senseless, criminal war."

LINKS GROW STRONGER

The Communist Party paper said "yesterday's enemies became good neighbors" in the German-Russian nonaggression treaty signed August 23 and that "good neighborly relations are growing ever stronger."

"The treaty of amity," it added, "is a new triumph for the Soviet policy of peace which found vivid expression also in the pact of mutual assistance and the trade agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Estonia."

ALLIES TO DECIDE

After restating the joint German-Russian declaration of desire for peace and intention to invite other nations into an effort to end the war, Pravda added:

"The situation is clear. It now depends only on the governments of Great Britain and France whether or not a war which was commenced despite the will of the nations, a war threatening the world with new slaughter, will be continued."

"And if the efforts of the governments of the U.S.S.R. and Germany prove futile, the fact will be established that the responsibility for the continuation

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Pacific Milk

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BOB LIPSETT DIES

OTTAWA (CP) — Veteran of the newspaper world at 49, Robert W. Lipsett, parliamentary correspondent of the Toronto Daily Star and president of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, died in a hospital here early today following a brief illness.

Surviving are the widow, the former Florence Keizer of Winnipeg, and three daughters: Mrs. Edward Miall and Miss Norma Lipsett of Ottawa, and Miss Patricia Lipsett at Queen's University, Kingston.

TRIBUTES FROM LEADERS

"Bob" Lipsett wrote with a facile pen, possessed a keen sense of news value and over a long career won the confidence and respect of political leaders who were quick to pay tribute to him today.

A tall, heavily-built man with thinning grey hair, a small grey mustache and a happy countenance, Mr. Lipsett was universally popular on Parliament Hill. His desk was a gathering place for politicians big and small, and he knew a hundred confidential stories for each one he wrote.

He had a kindly disposition and a capacity for making friends. He was particularly popular with his colleagues in the gallery, and his election as president last January was unanimous.

A funeral service will be held at the family residence at 2 Monday afternoon.

**Poland Not Dead,
Says Pope Pius**

CASTEL GANDOLFO (AP)—Pope Pius XII gave his consolation today to the Polish people "in this frightful, tragic hour."

"As you shed bitter tears for your dead," the Pope told Polish residents of Rome in an audience, "remember that Poland is not going to die."

He asked his listeners to place their trust in God, to look forward to the future with hope and, especially, to pray that Poles would not be deprived of the comforts of religion by "enemies of God."

When he finished speaking, the Pope stepped down from his dais and stood in rapt attention as the gathering sang "May God Protect Poland," the hymn with which Poles have comforted themselves in previous partitions of their homeland by foreign powers.

ROYAL CIGARETTES

SOFIA (AP) — Cigarettes wrapped by King Boris himself were reported today to have been dispatched to Moscow as a royal gift from Bulgaria to Soviet Union dignitaries.

**Sights and Sounds of War Activity
Now Commonplace to Britons**

MEN'S STYLES—Latest in men's styles from London are these "blowout" eyecatchers. White belts or jackets can be spotted by motorists.

LONDON (Special)—That the extraordinary of one day becomes the commonplace of the next is amply illustrated by the manner in which the folk of Greater London have become used to the wartime aspect of their great city.

The silvery balloons forming an anti-aircraft barrage in the sky . . . the sand-bags piled up in front of shops . . . the gas-masks which people carry in all sorts of containers . . . the steel helmets of the police . . . the taxis dragging after them hose pipe apparatus for use in case of great fires . . . the poison gas detectors of green-painted wood on the edges of the sidewalks . . . the newspapers reduced in size . . . the buses lit by pallid blue lamps . . . all these things have become so much the familiar scene that nobody pays any attention to them any more.

There is talk of business in man; lines being slack, but traffic still is congested in places like Piccadilly Circus, Hyde Park Corner, Charing Cross and the nar-

row streets of The City, London's Wall Street.

After being closed for some time the authorities are allowing the movies to be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. After a while, as darkness falls sooner, the hours will be curtailed.

Restaurants, once somewhat deserted, again are filled up and before orchestras play in them as before.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

After a period of somnolence, the big shops are once more trying to carry on business as usual. A common advertisement is: "Shop in Safety. Shelter Available for All Customers."

Some of the signs displayed in the windows indicate we are not living in normal times:

"Slacks for Speedy Dressing in an Air Raid."

"Toys for Evacuated Children."

"Games to Lighten Blackout Evenings."

"Purchase Your Identity Disk Here."

dable, according to the October international forecast.

FOR GOVERNMENT GUESTS

LONDON—Some of the rooms in Admiralty House, official home of Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty, have been reserved as possible entertaining rooms for the government.

**Duke's New Role
Forecast in Stars**

WASHINGTON — Edward, Duke of Windsor, will be the international peace-maker during 1940, according to a prediction made in the October issue of Astrology, an organ devoted to the scientific study of the relationship between the stars and man, that has predicted correctly the results of 40 international questions during the past two years.

"Edward, Duke of Windsor, is likely to throw caution to the winds and publicly sponsor some idealistic social scheme without, however, any great danger to his reputation. In fact, he may come out boldly in the role of international peace-maker with considerable success," the magazine says.

The forecast is part of a regular astrological determination of international events by study of the relative positions of the stars. International events, it is pointed out, are governed to a large extent by the sun, and the personal horoscopes of the leaders of the various nations. The Windsor prediction is formulated on the basis of a total eclipse of the sun on October 12, 1939.

"A study of the Libran tendencies in mundane affairs reveals a pronounced trend toward social upheavals and an extraordinary emphasis upon all social problems, such as, for instance, organized labor and all relationships between groups. Frequently from this sign comes revolts which may even attain to the proportions of a revolution," the magazine says.

The eclipse opposes Chamberlain's Jupiter presaging political

disaster, yet, paradoxically enough, involving a surprising illogical and somewhat doubtful personal victory for the British premier; increase of prestige abroad, but loss of face at home. His unpopularity with the British public should, as a result, become profound in the extreme. The overthrow of the Chamberlain government is highly probable, according to the October international forecast.

FOR GOVERNMENT GUESTS

LONDON—Some of the rooms in Admiralty House, official home of Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty, have been reserved as possible entertaining rooms for the government.

**War Demands
From Canada
Listed By Britain**

By NORMAN MACLEOD
OTTAWA—While there is no disposition to underestimate the vital role which land forces are playing and must continue to play to the end of the picture, the immediate war participation policy of the Canadian government is predicated upon the expectation that the conflict will be decided ultimately in the air and on the seas.

This view is communicated to the Cabinet here from the imperial authorities, and reflected in the course the ministry is pursuing. Actually, it is the answer to uninformed criticism which is disposed to be impatient because the Dominion is not equipping and dispatching an overseas contingent more speedily.

The British authorities have signified that what is wanted from Canada with the least possible delay and above everything else is:

(1) Air pilots and mechanics.

(2) Munitions and supplies.

(3) Anti-submarine craft.

(4) Shipping to guarantee continuity of supplies and credit.

**INFORMATION BUREAU
DEFERRED**

One widely-mooted project of recent weeks which is believed to have been modified in recent days is the idea of setting up a Bureau of Information. The intention was that this bureau should serve as a propaganda agency in the interests of national unity and co-operation on the part of all classes of the citizenship in the nation's war effort. This scheme, however, is now reported to have been deferred for the present. As an alternative, the main duties which the Bureau of Information was intended to carry out will be handled by the various press liaison officers in the government service.

Just when Canada's expeditionary force will go overseas is something that administration circles here cannot answer at the moment. But preparations for its dispatch, while other matters

may be taking precedence, are not being neglected. They are going forward efficiently, and steps to speed up the equipment of the recruits enlisted are being pressed.

CLOTHING CZAR NAMED

Important development is apparent today of H. P. MacKeechnie to mobilize the clothing industry for the production of uniforms. Mr. MacKeechnie is one of the most widely-known clothing executives of Canada, being head of the Tip Top Tailoring organization. Substantial uniform contracts have been let already, additional ones are scheduled to keep pace with the rate of enlistment.

TRAIN MEN AT HOME

It is now practically certain that Canada's overseas contingent will be trained at military encampments throughout the country, instead of at Salisbury Plains or some other camp abroad, as was the case in the last war.

**INFORMATION BUREAU
DEFERRED**

It is along these lines, consequently, that Canadian endeavor is working at the present time, and these considerations are influencing enlistment policy. At the same time, it should not be stated that infantry and other arms are not wanted. They are wanted and their part in the war is fundamental. At the moment, however, the services mentioned are claiming priority.

Just when Canada's expeditionary force will go overseas is something that administration circles here cannot answer at the moment. But preparations for its dispatch, while other matters

**Ottawa Compiling
Recruit Exemptions**

OTTAWA (CP)—Compilation of a list of necessary civil occupations, from which it would be undesirable from the national standpoint to accept army recruits, is steadily progressing. It was learned, but it will be some days yet before the list is ready for public announcement.

Since Hon. Norman Rogers, Defence Minister, announced a week ago that certain general categories of workers should not be enlisted, a subcommittee on reserve occupations, acting under the cabinet committee on internal security, has been engaged in a detailed analysis of such occupations.

Some industries are so essential and so organized that all occupations in them must be included in the list, while in other essential industries only certain jobs must be continued by trained

**Ottawa To Meet
Quebec Challenge**

By NORMAN MACLEOD

OTTAWA—Quebec's provincial general election may be the only contest of its kind in the history of the Dominion fought without benefit of press publicity.

Although Premier Duplessis sugar-coats the pill by declaring that the election issue is simply provincial autonomy and that patriotism is nowhere involved, federal circles have no dissensions about the inevitably subversive nature of the campaign. Chief item of contention against which the Quebec Premier is in

the War Measures Act, which is constitutionally the cornerstone of Canada's participation in the present Empire struggle.

**NATIONAL UNITY
JEOPARDIZED**

No attack on the War Measures Act can logically be made which does not involve, at the same time an attack upon Canada's war participation policy, and no attack can be made upon this policy without splitting the national unity of Canada.

If, consequently, the Quebec election campaign develops, as seems inevitable, into an issue of national unity, it will "collide with prevailing censorship regulations specifically designed to prevent publication of material

designed to prejudice national unity. Under the circumstances, there is no doubt of the censorship acting to prevent publication of inflammatory material out of which the Quebec campaign is certain to be constituted. The censorship cannot prevent the speeches being made from public platforms. But it can—and will prevent them being circulated by the press from one end of Canada to the other.

**FEDERAL MINISTERS
TO GIVE BATTLE**

From the federal standpoint, the interesting development of the Quebec front is the prospect which now exists of participation by Dominion cabinet ministers. The view here is that the contest is not a party one in the ordinary sense of the term, but that the Union National leader has thrown down a challenge to Canada's war-time government, which that government must take up. The issue which Duplessis has raised is looked upon as one which, in the national interest and from a nonpartisan standpoint, must not be allowed to go by default.

Consequently, Quebec ministers of the federal cabinet are expected to take part. Lapointe, Cardin, and Power will all appear on the anti-Duplessis plat-

forms and defend the course the government is pursuing in respect to foreign policy and imperial relations. The campaign speeches of the federal ministers may be expected to have an international flavor unusual in a provincial election contest.

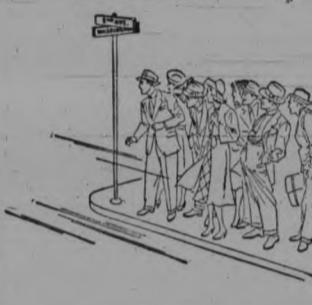
Treasury Bills Sold

OTTAWA (CP)—The Bank of Canada has announced on behalf of the Minister of Finance acceptance of tenders for the full amount of \$25,000,000 Dominion of Canada treasury bills due December 29, 1939. The average discount price of the accepted bids was \$99.76995, and the average yield will be .925 per cent.

DIES FROM SCALDS

NEW WESTMINSTER (CP)—Amy Suzuki, nine-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Suzuki of nearby Annacis Island, died in hospital here yesterday of burns suffered when she apparently pulled a basin of scalding water over herself.

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Get your hands on it now—for you'll regret every minute you don't own one! Your Nash dealer is waiting. Come on—it's getting late—let's go!

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From where you're sitting, the world looks like one straight, unending ribbon of road ahead . . . in a land of perpetual spring.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

Twelve Months Ago

TWELVE MONTHS AGO TODAY WAS the morrow of Munich. The world was just beginning to take stock of what really had been accomplished in the ancient Bavarian city. Mr. Chamberlain had returned to London with what he had every right to believe was a document that would guarantee "peace in our time." True, it was bought from a madman at a price which Czechoslovakia had been induced to pay, but the fact remained that peace of a sort was permitted to prevail for the time being.

After the march of events in the last year, with the duplicity of Adolf Hitler clear to all with minds to reason, is it fitting we should read again the Anglo-German pact signed by the British Prime Minister and the Nazi chief. Here it is:

"We, the German Fuehrer and Chancellor, and the British Prime Minister, have had a further meeting today and are agreed in recognizing that the question of Anglo-German relations is of the first importance for the two countries and for Europe."

"We regard the agreement signed last night and the Anglo-German naval agreement as symbolic of the desire of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again."

"We are resolved that the method of consultation shall be the method adopted to deal with any other question that may concern our two countries, and we are determined to continue our efforts to remove possible sources of difference and thus to contribute to the assurance of peace in Europe."

In these columns on September 30, 1938, we wrote in part as follows: "After Munich, what? This is a question the nations of the world must ask themselves. It is their duty to find the correct answer if the work done in the ancient Bavarian city yesterday is to produce the sort of peace mankind craves. We may pause and be thankful that a good start toward a new international order has been made. Four men (Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler and Mussolini) of diametrically opposite views sat down together. They mixed the oil of calm judgment with the water of arrogant bluster. This had been regarded as an almost impossible feat. But it has been accomplished. The bill of cost will be made out in due course."

September 30, 1939, finds Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier once again held up for blackmail. This time the German Fuehrer, drunk with "victory" in Poland, has the support, for what it is worth, of Soviet Russia. But it is Herr Hitler now who is pressing for peace. He has received the bill of cost for what he has done since Munich. Britain and France have laid down the terms. They bode ill for the victor of a year ago.

Profiting By Mistakes

ONE OF THE ILLUMINATING CHAPTERS in Mr. Lloyd George's "War Memoirs" contains a vivid description of the lack of co-operation which hampered the Allies from 1914 to 1917 and describes his efforts to obtain unity of command on the western front. Jealousy of the rival military commands was given by the French for its rejection when first proposed. And it was not until November, 1917, that first practical steps were taken to remedy what had become a serious state of affairs. Foch took complete charge in the dark days of March in the following year. Britain's wartime Prime Minister wrote:

"The real weakness of Allied strategy was that it never existed. Instead of one great war with a united front there were at least six separate and distinct wars with a separate, distinct, and independent strategy for each. There was no real unity of conception, co-ordination of effort, or pooling of resources in such a way as to deal the enemy the hardest knocks at his weakest point."

Not only did Great Britain and France establish a Supreme War Council immediately the issue had been joined with Germany this time, but it is also gratifying to note that this important body already has met several times to insure the smooth working of Allied plans in every particular. All this augurs well for effective co-operation in a struggle which both countries expect will be bitter, costly, and long.

Realities vs. Platitudes

IT IS PERHAPS TOO LATE IN THE DAY to say that if all the money the warring nations have spent on armaments in the last six months could have been devoted to productive schemes, the lot of thousands of people in Europe would be immeasurably brighter today than it is. But it is not too early to say that when the thing known as Hitlerism has been removed the world's statesmen must find something better than war to solve international problems.

Europe today has got a job on its hands, and as far as the British Empire and France are concerned, it is a job that will be finished. Countless millions will have to be spent on it. Hundreds of thousands of lives will be destroyed as was the case in the last great conflict. Priceless material treasures will be smashed to atoms with no more thought than if they had been condemned as insatiable. And the tragedy which has befallen us is so full of inescapable irony that one

wonders how our vaunted civilization can survive its hammer-blows.

These are some of the facts which nevertheless will not down. But there is something that can be done about preparation to meet the aftermath in all its potentially sinister implications. The Great War and its consequences are near enough to us to serve as a guide to what should be done and what should be avoided like the plague. Platitudinous bunkum is as useless as foot-warmers at the Equator. Some of the conditions which will have to be faced eventually ought to be intelligently anticipated now. They will not be pleasant. They will make heavy demands on stout hearts and clear heads. But they will not be disposed of or circumvented by lavish servings of impractical and meaningless dogma once a week.

Time to Plan Now

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GREAT BRITAIN Sir Auckland Geddes, post-war principal of McGill University and afterward British Ambassador to the United States, was telling a large audience at Crewe that "the price of food next winter will climb to a level never dreamed of." During the speech a member of the audience shouted, "More wages." Sir Auckland replied there would be no money to pay wages because it would go to overseas to pay for food. The minister warned the public it was squandering money in a colossal way on things that did not matter.

During the course of the conflict to which Canada has irrevocably committed herself, and will help, to see through to victory, there will be scope for the type of statesmanship able to think in terms of the inevitable aftermath as well as in the necessary terms of doing the job in hand and doing it thoroughly. What happened in Britain and elsewhere in the early post-war years was a natural sequel to 51 months of ghastly strife and inhibitions which tested the nerves and patience of millions. The Armistice let loose emotions and instincts against which governments of archangels could not have been a match. The experiences of those times, however, should prepare us for the day when Hitlerism is no more.

Tough!

DETROIT'S CHATTY BELLHOPS AND valuable chambermaids have been robbed of a grand and glorious opportunity to forget the weather and talk about something really exciting and intriguing. The city's hotel managers have issued a stern warning to all whom it may concern that employees must not discuss the war during working hours either with guests or fellow workers. The reason given for the instruction is that many nationalities are represented in that city in this type of help.

The wisdom of such a precaution is easily appreciated. After all, the hotel lobby is not quite the place for an incipient German-American Bunder to try out his Nazi philosophy on a 100 per cent Rooseveltian arms embargo repealer, or even for a heated, if more or less polite, dissertation by the head porter of Irish ancestry who welcomes no uskase which cramps his traditional style—be the subject what it may. So: "Well, young feller, what do you think about the war?" will have to be answered henceforward with the stilted, if circumspect, "Very good, sir, would you like some ice as well?"

Russia Shakes the World

From New Republic

No one can be sure exactly what the Russian government intends to do. It looks very much, however, as though the understanding with Germany is intended to be permanent, and as though Soviet Russia is now to have control of a large amount of territory outside her own borders.

It is quite true there are millions of Ukrainians and former inhabitants of White Russia in Poland. It is true that these minorities have been abominably misgoverned by the Poles, whereas under the Russians they will at least have their own schools. It is also true that a large part of eastern Poland was seized from Russia in the war of 1920. Bessarabia was forcibly annexed to Rumania from Russia, which has never legally consented to the action. One can admit all this and still note that a vein of insincerity runs through the Russian announcements regarding the reasons for invading Polish soil.

It is no exaggeration to say that by her actions in a single week Russia has shaken the whole world. In southeastern Europe the effects of Russia's action are decisive. If she wants to take back Bessarabia from Rumania, no one can stop her. If Hungary seeks the restoration of Transylvania, Russia and Germany will look benignly on and England and France will be unable to interpose a veto.

The news is as bad as possible for every country that has been either neutral or in favor of the western Allies and we shall probably see a rush to get in out of the storm. Whether Russia strikes against Rumania or not, the threat of her action is sufficient to compel the unhappy Rumanians to supply oil and wheat to the Germans.

Some people are saying that at one stroke Stalin has destroyed the French and British empires, that these two suddenly find themselves fighting, with their backs to the wall, for self-preservation. It is too early for such easy and sweeping generalizations. Germany's internal situation continues to be bad; the British and French staying power is still tremendous; Hitler and Stalin must be uneasy bedfellows who might quarrel over division of the spoils. Yet it is true that when the Red Army marched, the cause of the Western Allies was injured more than it has been by anything since Mr. Chamberlain gave away Czechoslovakia. The menace of a totalitarian Europe and Asia is far greater than it was two weeks ago.

Thoughts

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.—Proverbs 25:25. News are as welcome as the morning air.—Chapman.

Will We Next Be Fighting With Germans Against Russia?

By WALTER LIPPmann

THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN two theories about Hitler. The one has been that though he is fanatical in his purposes and his tactical methods, his strategic decisions have been cool, shrewd, and calculating. The other theory has been that his fanaticism is stronger and deeper than his calculation; that he has been shrewd and clever only as long as he was not resisted, and that once firmly opposed he would become utterly desperate and reckless.

Recent events strongly support this second theory. If we together what we now see that he has conceded to Stalin with what we can learn about his state of mind from the reports of the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, we see a man who had reached a point where he felt he had to have war with Poland at any price. He knew it meant war with Britain and France; he knew it meant admitting Russia into the richest parts of what was supposed to be the German "living space." He knew he could get British support for negotiations about Danzig and the Corridor. But he could not think about these things: Marshal Goering, who is a much more normal character, appears in the accounts as admitting he can not restrain Hitler. Hitler was possessed with an uncontrollable fury against the Poles and his mind was ablaze with excitement about Polish persecutions and Polish atrocities, especially, it is interesting to note, about six cases of sexual atrocities.

THERE IS NO REASON to suspect the essential truth of Sir Neville Henderson's reports. For they are consistent with Hitler's actions, as now revealed, in sacrificing Pan-Germanism in order to crush the Poles. They show that he had to have his vengeance on the Poles regardless of the consequences to Germany and to himself. The man is a genius, but he is close to madness. As he reiterated again and again to Sir Neville Henderson, and publicly in the Danzig speech, he cannot wait for anything. He has no patience and he is desperate.

So he will not wait three years or four years or seven years, as he said he would. He cannot wait, and we shall almost certainly see some desperate and horrible at-

tempt to break down the resistance which encircles him more closely than ever.

OBVIOUSLY, every interpretation of this swift and gigantic, but largely hidden drama must be taken with great reserve. We can only draw inferences from the known facts, and speculate on their implication.

We may perhaps speculate a little further by asking ourselves what might be expected to happen if Hitler now seeks a decision on the western front, either by striking through Holland and Belgium in order to separate the British and French, or by trying to break through the Maginot Line.

Suppose that he fails to win decisively, and in failing has to sacrifice the flower of his army, that is to say, a large part of his relatively small supply of adequately trained officers and elite troops. Where would he then, with the Allied blockade intact on the west and the Russians where they are in the east? Will he invite the Russians to cross Germany to fight as his allies in the west? What price would he have to pay for their help?

And if, on the other hand, he

Loose Ends

By BRUCE HUTCHISON

ALL WRONG

IT SEEMS GENERALLY accepted in these parts that if Hitler can only be effaced, like an ink blot from the map of Europe, everything will be all right. This notion is getting so firmly settled that it is considered almost bad taste, among the people I meet at least, to point out the obvious fact that, with Hitler and all his friends removed, everything will not be all right. But if we don't face this obvious fact, and face it early in the game, we may win the war only to find that everything is all wrong.

Hitler is only a part of it. You eliminate him, as a start, as a surgeon might cut out a diseased organ. That is essential, but it is not a cure. It will not diminish our war effort, but rather stimulate it and give it new strength and purpose if we have the cure in mind at the start, if we fight for some definite objective greater than Hitler. It will remove the chief argument of the American isolationists. It will offer some real hope to the decent people of Germany who are looking for an alternative to Hitler but do not want another Versailles.

PATTERNS

PEOPLE LIKE TO THINK in clear-cut patterns, as if human affairs came off an assembly line like automobiles, complete, shiny and ready-to-go. Two such patterns have emerged out of the last month of war.

The first pattern is a complete Allied victory maintained by force of arms and a greater Versailles. The people who want this kind of a peace, like the Romans who ploughed the site of Carthage with salt, feel that the world will only be safe if Germany is kept perpetually under British and French sentries. This was Clemenceau's idea and Foch's, but it didn't work after the last war and it will hardly work again.

In the first place, after we have got rid of Hitler, his partner, that more accomplished safe-blower, Joe Stalin, will still remain, and probably in possession of much loot out of the strong boxes of eastern Europe. Sir Philip Gibbs expects a Communist revolution in Germany and elsewhere. Are we to subdue and police Russia and its friends perpetually? To do so—assuming we could do it—we should have to become military states ourselves and give up any idea of a better world.

That is the first pattern, and not very attractive. The other pattern is rather too attractive to be probable, but it has many earnest believers. They believe that once Hitler is rubbed off the map then suddenly, by magic, the League of Nations will spring into life again, all international troubles will be settled by reason and justice, all minorities will be protected, and, more wonderful still, all tariffs will be cut down and goods will move freely from one state to another in a rising tide of universal prosperity.

All in a night the dream of 19th century laissez-faire will become real. All you have to do is to remove Hitler and up into his place will bob Adam Smith.

The trouble is that Adam Smith is dead. His kind of world is dead also. The very industries and accumulations of capital in the various nations built up in the first place by Smith's theories will not permit his theories to work, for they cannot, and survive. The great industrial nations are not going to surrender their industries by surrendering their tariffs, all at once anyway, in Russia.

OLD PROBLEMS

ON THE WHOLE, we had better not count on a new world of sweetness and light, ready made, when Hitler has gone. Yet the advocates of the League and trade are unquestionably right in the long run. Without some kind of a League, and without a new distribution of wealth in the world, the war will accomplish only the elimination of Hitler. It will not bring a permanent peace and it will have to be fought over again when our current crop of little boys grow up. And, besides, the world seemed to have a few economic problems, like the depression of 1929, when Hitler was still painting barns in Austria. They, and a lot of new ones, will need solving when he is back in his original trade.

If the world is not going to slip naturally into free trade and justice to all, what is the answer? It seems to me that the answer is to be found in the new powers that governments everywhere have taken on during the last 30 days. They have taken charge of every belligerent country's internal economy. They are planning everything. By the end of the war they will know how to do it as they have never known before. Why can't they extend the principle and plan as between nations, fitting their needs together by specific agreement, just as the Empire is being mobilized for war?

OBJECTIONS

TWO OBJECTIONS will be raised immediately against the idea of an international settlement by planning the needs of the various nations, by giving all access to materials and markets through specific agreement. Those who believe in keeping the aggressors of the present war permanently in jail will say that there is no safety otherwise. The answer to them is that, in permanently enforcing a peace of subjection, we shall become Fascists ourselves.

Those who expect a new world to break out like budding rose after this war will object that any planning between nations must inevitably increase the power of government and interfere with private initiative and retard the return of good old laissez-faire. The answer to them is that laissez-faire is not going to return anyway, that an unplanned world, as the last 20 years have shown, drifts not towards free trade but the contrary.

To open up trade, which is commonly supposed to be the anti-jail plan, we shall have to plan after this war as never before. Or else plunge once more into international rivalries and scramble for markets that can only produce war again.

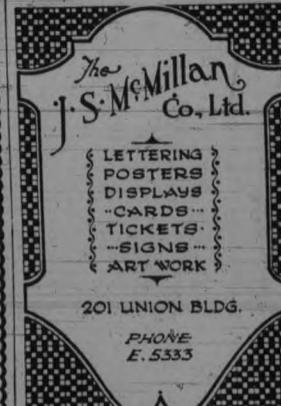
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**What's Doing In China?**

By Foreign Observer

IT IS NOT BEYOND the realm of fantastic possibility that Germany, still wooing Japan for support in Asia against Great Britain, might succeed in realigning both Italy and Japan in a powerful coalition with Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, welding the greatest armed alliance the world has ever known.

It is conceivable that Germany can and will do this if the United States turns on Berlin as in the last war; it would be a final, desperate gesture—and with Japan in such an alliance, the Philippines would be definitely threatened, as would British Malaya, Hongkong, India—in attacks both from Russia by land and from Japan by sea—Australia and New Zealand. France would lose her fabulously wealthy Indo-China possessions, for neither Britain nor France could fight simultaneously in Europe and Asia.

The first pattern is a complete Allied victory maintained by force of arms and a greater Versailles. The people who want this kind of a peace, like the Romans who ploughed the site of Carthage with salt, feel that the world will only be safe if Germany is kept perpetually under British and French sentries. This was Clemenceau's idea and Foch's, but it didn't work after the last war and it will hardly work again.

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SPENCER'S

66TH

Anniversary

Commencing Monday, October 2

**\$1,000,000 WORTH OF
STAPLE AND FASHION GOODS
AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES**

**Notwithstanding the Tendency of
Replacement Purchases to Cost More**

SEE OUR STORE-WIDE WINDOW DISPLAY

**DAVID SPENCER
LIMITED**

**City Assessment
Decline Checked**

The continuous drop in Victoria's net assessment for municipal taxation purposes, which started in 1931, has been checked, G. A. Okell, city assessor-collector, reported today with release of figures for 1940.

Since 1931, when the net assessment stood at \$59,030,004, until today, when the 1940 figure was announced at \$46,884,128, the taxable value of city lands and improvements has dropped \$12,145,876.

The increase in the net assessment for next year above that for 1939 amounts to \$172,201.

The net increase on improvements for 1940 stands at \$279,765, a figure which represents the entire amount of new construction from August 1, 1938, to August 1, 1939.

That gain was minimized, however, by a decline in land assessment amounting to \$107,564. Of that sum an increase in exemptions, chiefly due to reversions of land to the city, accounts for \$106,990. On that basis the actual value of land for assessment purposes declined but a minute fraction.

The gross land assessment for 1940 is \$25,176,119 against this year's \$25,176,693. The gross improvement assessment for next year is \$42,273,310 against 1939's \$42,405,085.

The above figures show a gross decrease in land assessment of \$574 and a gross increase in improvements of \$326,225.

The combined gross assessments stand at \$67,907,429 for 1940, against \$67,581,778 for 1939, making a gross combined increase of \$325,651.

Exemptions increased by the

\$106,990 on lands and \$46,460 on improvements, making a gross increase of \$153,450.

On the basis of a continuation of the mill rate struck for 1939, the amount raised by taxes on the increased assessment would yield an addition \$4,000 next year.

The check in the downward slide of taxation values in Victoria was a particularly encouraging sign in view of the fact the city is expected to meet certain commitments under its refunding plan next year. It also illustrates, through increased building activity, that the city has regained the confidence of the home maker, since the major part of construction during the assessment year represents dwellings.

Mr. Mark has been visiting Victoria on a combined business and pleasure trip.

He started his hobby about 14 years ago having always been interested in police work. His occupation is farming.

"I'm always asked the same five or six questions when I'm collecting—what do you want a 'billy' club for? So you think you'll be able to get one? Sorry, but it's impossible for us to give or trade you one? Well, you'd better see the chief," he said.

"And then I see the chief and you're surprised with some of the receptions I get. Most of the time I get what I want, and have made some fine friends through my hobby."

"Once I was arrested though—it was in Kansas City, and I got talking to a policeman at the train depot and told him what I was doing. He grabbed me right away, called in an older officer and they went through my grip. It worked out alright, and they let me go. One of them gave me his club."

Chief John A. McLellan of Victoria received Mr. Mark Thursday and gave him one of the locally-used night sticks for his collection. It was the second Canadian club that he had procured in his hobby.

On May 6 of this year, Mr. Mark was received by Crown Prince Olaf during an official stay in Doxorah, Iowa, and gave

**IOWA MAN HAS
UNUSUAL HOBBY**

People may laugh at me and my hobby, but I'm laughing along with them, said Robert B. Mark of Northwood, North County, Iowa, who collects "billy" clubs or night sticks used in police work.

Mr. Mark has been visiting Victoria on a combined business and pleasure trip.

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him a "billy" stick used in Norway. He had written to the Crown Prince telling him of his hobby.

Mr. Mark carries with him a number of pieces from his collection which he trades.

25 Years Ago

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

WASHINGTON—The Aland Islands Russia now plans to fortify are the Gibraltar of the Baltic.

Long a bone of contention among neighboring countries, the Alands rise out of the sea 15 miles west of Finland and 25 miles east of Sweden. Incidentally, the name Aland is pronounced either Oh-land or Au-

land.

Now a part of independent Finland, the islands in the past have been shifted, along with Finland, from Swedish to Russian rule.

When Finland gained independence in 1917, an Aland Island situation arose, due to the majority of the islanders being of Swedish descent and voting to secede and go with Sweden rather than remain with Finland. It took the League of Nations council and a special commission to smooth out the tension and establish the islands as part of Finland, giving them virtually autonomous government.

Highly desirable as a military base, the islands have remained unfortified except for one brief interlude in their history. The League of Nations convention in 1921, which gave them their present status, forbade militarization.

With Russia and Germany both interested in dominating the Baltic, the islands are a natural focusing point of interest. Eastward, they command the Gulf of Finland, and the possessor of the islands, could bottle the Russian fleet in its Kronstadt base. Westward, they command the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia between Sweden and Finland. Guns trained that way would make it very dangerous for ships unfriendly to

**Aland Islands,
Baltic Gibraltar**

WASHINGTON—The Aland Islands Russia now plans to fortify are the Gibraltar of the Baltic.

**REAL ESTATE ADS
IN PAPERS BEST**

Newspaper advertising of real estate is the best type of advertising, was the general opinion of the members of the Real Estate Board of Victoria at lunch in Spencer's yesterday.

Yet negative statements, which were seen every day in classified advertising of real estate, lead the public to believe that real estate was a drug on the market, said H. D. Patterson, who led the discussion.

He criticized local advertisers for their wording of classified advertisements stating that if all writers of advertisements of real estate left out the negative statements like "closing estate" and then the offer, the tone of real estate in the city would be raised in one month.

**Dakota Veteran
Will Try Again**

R. E. G. I. N. A. (CP)—A grey-haired Canadian first Great War veteran, traveling by motorcycle from his home in South Dakota, was refused admission to Canada because his papers were not in order.

"I thought I'd look over this war situation and see if I could get in on it," he told customs men.

Probability of his being rejected for army service and lack of documents covering his status in the United States forced his return home. He said he would get his papers in order and "try again."

A billion baby bees have been sent north from the Southern United States to replenish winter losses and to start new colonies.



**Bela Lanan
COURT REPORTER**

Decision in the Strange Case of "A CLOSE SHAVE"

(Continued From Page 2)

"THE DEFENDANT" Joe Diehl, proprietor of the barber shop, was found by the court to be not guilty of negligently operating his shop and the whole occurrence was termed "an unavoidable accident."

In reaching his decision, the judge waxed eloquent with decided leaning toward levity and humor. He asked the playful "Bruno" whether he was not usurping the functions of a comedian, "pulling an Eddie Cantor on Mr. Van Arsdale by wise-cracking," to which he answered, "when a customer comes in and sits in the chair, he wants you to talk to him; he wants to be entertained."

Going further, the court made the following comments on the origin of the tonsorial artist: "The barber's art is rooted in antiquity and fascinating lore. It dates back to Rome about the year 454, antedating the Christian era. The barber was the medium for the passing out of news of public or private interest and, 'might well be termed the original newspaper.' The Encyclopedia Americana records the Roman barber shop as the resort of all the loungers and news-tellers in the city and classifies the barber as an elementary physician and surgeon. Even musical instruments were provided for the customer's entertainment."

So, basing his finding upon the barber's historical background, the judge found no difficulty in exonerating Joe Diehl and his barber, "Bruno."

This is a true case. Reference of citation may be had by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to "Bela Lanan—Court Reporter."

Starting Next Week
**THE STRANGE CASE OF
"THE FLYING FOOL"**

Don't Miss It—Follow It Daily In This Newspaper.

(Trade Mark Registered, U.S. Patent Office. World Rights Reserved by Curtis Crutcher.)



KIRKHAM'S
612 FORT STREET
Reliable Foods
SEVEN PHONES

Daily Delivery
Prices are regular household requirements and subject to national safety regulations.

BARGAINS IN STAPLES

IRONING PADS	29c	PILLOW CASES	19c
BLEACHED SHEETS	\$1.98	RAYON SPREADS	\$1.98
BEDTHROWS	\$1.98	BATH MATS	98c

"THE WAREHOUSE"
Victoria's Store of Better Values
1420 DOUGLAS STREET 1110 GOVERNMENT STREET

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Miles, 1038 Hillside Avenue, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Janet Kathleen (Kay), to Mr. Allan Mitchell Henry, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henry of Vancouver, B.C. The wedding will take place quietly on October 14.

Photo by Meyers.

Registration to Be Filed With Ottawa

Dominion Government Interested In Qualified Women

TORONTO (CP) — Canadian women's qualifications in war service, registered through the channels of the voluntary registration of Canadian women, will be kept on file at the Voluntary Service Registration Bureau at Ottawa, according to a letter from Hon. Norman McLarty, Minister of Labor, received at the V.R.C.W. headquarters yesterday by Miss Margaret Hyndman.

Mr. McLarty's letter, written after consultation with the cabinet council, said in part: "The understanding is that your committee will review all the returns to the questionnaires and only those in the class indicated by E. H. Coleman (chairman of the Voluntary Service Registration Bureau) will be submitted to the Voluntary Service Registration Bureau."

FOR TRAINED POSITIONS

No class has been indicated yet by Mr. Coleman, but it is under-

stood the government will be interested in women qualified to undertake trained positions rather than those who are only free to do part-time jobs in their localities.

When the information gathered from the nation-wide distribution of questionnaires is compiled at Toronto, it will be forwarded to Ottawa, where the Voluntary Service Registration Bureau will index and tabulate it on card form for future use.

The V.R.C.W. has been working on the assumption the Dominion Government does not contemplate a general registration scheme, said Miss Margaret Hyndman, chairman.

More than 100 women registered with the V.R.C.W. have already been placed at the government's disposal following a call from the Ontario provincial government for 300 women to help in making uniforms for recruits. When women workers are needed in munition plants, the government will find the questionnaires available.

I.O.D.E. Bridge Tea Drew Many Guests

Twenty-one tables were in play at the successful bridge tea held in Spencer's dining room yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie Chapter, I.O.D.E. Mrs. Peter Cunningham, the regent, was general convener, assisted by Mrs. W. A. Parrot and Mrs. G. E. Warner. She cordially welcomed the players, together with the additional guests, who arrived at the tea hour, and presented the prizes across Canada.

Prizes were drawn tombola fashion, Miss Barbara Warner officiating at the drawing. The prizewinners were: First, Mrs. C. Cicci; second, Mrs. C. H. Henshall; third, Mrs. J. Tyrrell.

Miss Warner was presented with a box of candy.

About 22 guests arrived for tea, which was served from a table

Blackouts Cause Development of 'Cat's Eyes'

Miss Grace White Writes of War Times in England

"All football matches, etc., are canceled—that is what is breaking up the Englishmen more than the war—the thought of missing their beloved football matches!"

This is one of the amusing passages in an interesting letter received by Mr. and Mrs. George White, 1760 Lee Avenue, from their daughter Grace, former music mistress at St. Margaret's School, Duncan, who left for England last July.

Miss White, who at the time of writing was at Saltash in Cornwall, but expecting to leave for Bristol, says in part: "In spite of the terrific strain over here, the people are showing the most splendid spirit. I am getting used to the feeling of war although sometimes on a lovely summer's day, with everything looking so peaceful, it is hard to believe that such a state of war exists. The occasional roll of guns brings you back to earth with a smash. The town, too, is full of soldiers and naval men. The policemen look so funny with their gas masks on one arm and their tin helmets slung on the other!"

Miss White is working full time at an advanced dressing station under the A.R.P. practicing bandaging and splinting, and is on call from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. in case of an air raid.

GASOLINE RATIONED

Speaking of the difficulties of transportation, Miss White observes that the greatest problem at the moment is the rationing of gasoline. Her host, a lawyer, is only allowed seven gallons of petrol (gasoline) a month for the whole family's use, and as his profession entails much traveling to court cases, he is faced with the alternative of buying a bicycle, "which is going to be pretty awful during the winter months."

The nightly black-outs are trying, as it is very difficult to prevent light from shining through the windows. "If there is a tiny crack of light showing anywhere in the house, the air raid warden rings your bell in about two minutes. If you don't conform to the lighting regulations you are fined 4¢ or 5¢. It is awful groping about in the dark, we shall all develop cat's eyes," she writes.

People in Britain have reconciled themselves to the idea of a long war, Miss White continues. Food is already rationed, only one pound of butter being allowed per week, but no one seems to mind.

English Girl Rider Reaches Winnipeg

WINNIPEG (CP) — Mary Bosanquet, 26-year-old English horsewoman, rode into Winnipeg last night on the back of a wiry range pony, her face tanned from the suns of western Canada under which she has ridden more than 1,500 miles since leaving Vancouver over five months ago.

Miss Bosanquet left Vancouver last May 10 on a horseback jour-

ney across Canada. She described Timothy, her chestnut horse, "the real leader of the expedition." Its devotion and wisdom have made it almost a human companion during the 1,500 miles, she said.

covered with a lace cloth and centred with a bowl of cosmos. The room was gay with autumn flowers. Donations of money were received from persons unable to attend.

Last evening at her home on Cornwall Street Mrs. H. L. Humphry was hostess to the members of the Gossip Club, of which she is a member, in compliment to Miss Lorna Benson, whose marriage to Mr. William Van Druten will take place in October. Miss Benson was the recipient of a china serving dish in the Burleigh pattern from the club.

Those present included: Miss Benson, Miss Helen Peeker, Mrs. J. McMaster, Miss Muriel Barkley, Miss Muriel Hawkes, Miss Billy Murray and Miss Jean Marsh.

Mrs. J. Newlands, 2826 Scott Street, entertained with a miscellane-

ous shower in honor of Miss Madeleine Pridmore, who is to marry Mr. J. Randall next month.

On her arrival, the bride-to-be re-

ceived a corsage bouquet of pink roses and white carnations, and

Mrs. D. Randall and Mrs. Prid-

more also received corsage bou-

quets of pink and white carnations.

The gifts were presented in a prettily decorated basket,

topped with a doll dressed in mauve and yellow.

The rooms were arranged with mauve and yellow asters, golden rod, red roses, and refreshments were

served from a table centred with a crystal bowl of roses and carna-

nations. Games were played, win-

ners being Mrs. Steven Davey,

Mrs. D. A. Payte, Mrs. Alexander

Mrs. Payte, and Miss M. Prid-

more. The invited guests were:

Mrs. Gostiller, Mrs. Payte, Mrs.

Mrs. Cruickshank, Mrs. Pridmore, Mrs.

Mrs. Chivers, Mrs. W. Davey, Mrs. Bry-

ant, Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. Steven

Davey, Mrs. MacDonald and C.

MacDonald, Mrs. Cave, Mrs. Erskine,

Mrs. Little, Mrs. Barnard,

Mrs. J. MacMillan, Mrs. Randall,

Mrs. J. Foye, Mrs. Parr, Mrs.

Hutton, Bentley, Moffatt, Phil-

lips, Welsh, Moody, Goodman,

Haswell, Kirk, Jones, Meades,

Richardson, Ferriday and Lang;

Mr. Sartin, Mr. Moffatt and Cap-

tain Wheadon. A card party will

be held at the home of Mrs. Moffatt, 1775 Denman Street, on

Thursday, October 5, at 8 p.m.

—Photo by Savannah.

(Additional Social on Page 7)

Anderson.

Air Raid Clothes Designed in Paris

Ski Trousers and
Hooded Jackets for
Quick Getaway

By ALICE MAXWELL
Associated Press Staff Writer

PARIS (AP)—What the well-dressed woman in Paris wears now includes clothes for an air raid.

She is prepared for the moment when the sirens wail and the lights fail. She can duck into a shelter as well attired for this occasion as for her last ball.

With most noted fashion houses closed, specialty shops and department stores are catering to women air raid customers. Middle-of-the-night alarms develop a technique of rapid dressing. Tight-necked ski trousers and windbreaker jackets with tight wrists are the last word in chic coverage and quick getaway.

Some prefer shooting suits with four-pocket coats of corduroy or leather. Gas masks are shrouded with these instead of guns and flashlight. The big pockets are handy for ammunition like handkerchiefs, gloves, sandwiches and playing cards.

Warm sweaters, scarfs, heavy-soled boots easy to get into are useful accessories.

Among practical head coverings displayed in shops are hoods, heaven sent for sleep-tousled hair. A smart hooded garment especially designed for air raid sorties is made of thick soft wool in well-named midnight blue. It is long-sleeved, snug, belted, and buttons all the way from neck to ankle. No underclothing shows when this garment is worn and it goes on in record time.

WEDDINGS

BELL—NELLIGAN

At St. Luke's Church, Cedar Hill, last evening at 7:45, Rev. Frederick Pike united in marriage Ellen Frances, young daughter of Mrs. D. J. Nelligan, 945 Cloverdale Avenue, and the late Mr. D. J. Nelligan, and Mr. Ernest Ritchie Bell, younger son of Mrs. A. Bell, 3012 Doncaster Street, and the late Mr. A. Bell.

The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Wm. Creed, and wore a suit of teal blue, with blouse in lighted tones, and brown accessories. Her corsage bouquet was of gardenias. She was unattended, and Mr. Colin Dickson supported the bridegroom. Later a small reception for members of the two families only was held at the home of the bridegroom's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Bell will make their home in Victoria.

ROSS—PATRICK

LOS ANGELES—At the home of Dr. and Mrs. Harry Breitman, at 6 on Tuesday afternoon, the marriage took place quietly of their niece, Gloria Catherine, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alexis Patrick of Vancouver, B.C., and Ensign James Grant Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ross of Shandeanoah, Iowa. Rev. William Newman officiated.

Given in marriage by her uncle, the bride wore for her wedding a cedarwood crepe frock with velvet girdle in tone, and a matching velvet hat. Accessories were in vintage suede, and orchids formed her corsage. She was attended by Mrs. Gerald L. Burke, the former Connie Wilson of Vancouver, while Mr. John Clark of Los Angeles supported the groom. Mrs. Burke's gown was in mist grey crepe, with purple accessories.

For the reception which followed, an all-white bridal table was lighted by tall white tapers in Sheffield candelabra. Mrs. Breitman received with the bridal party.

Ensign and Mrs. Ross are en route to Vancouver by motor to visit the bride's parents, prior to taking up residence in Bremer-ton, Wash.

I.O.D.E. REGISTRATION

The I.O.D.E. headquarters will be open daily next week, from 2 till 4 to receive registration of members who desire to participate in the various branches of war service, such as Red Cross, St. John Ambulance, Morse code, etc. Mrs. J. L. Gates is in charge.

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Fill Those Empty
Sockets NOW . . .

100-Watt Bulbs, Only

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B.C. ELECTRIC

KAYSERETTE SNUGGIES

15% Wool

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ENGAGEMENTS

HOLM—HICHENS

Mr. and Mrs. P. Hichens, 315 Henry Street, Victoria West, announce the engagement of their elder daughter Sylvia, to Mr. Andrew P. Holm, of 1203 Blanshard Street. The wedding will take place at St. Saviour's Church on Tuesday, October 10 at 8 p.m., Rev. F. V. Venables, rector, officiating.

YOUNG—GREEN

Mrs. Ashdown T. Green, 634 Michigan Street, announces the engagement of her only daughter, Clare Ashdown, to Mr. William Ronald Young, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. B. Young, 2314 Oak Bay Avenue. The wedding will take place shortly.

CHAMBERS—MC LAUGHLIN

The engagement is announced of Anna Lavinia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McLaughlin, 1028 Craigdarroch Road, to William White Chambers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chambers of Rochdale, Illinois. The marriage will take place early in October.

BAXTER—PANTING

Mr. and Mrs. H. Panting announce the engagement of their only daughter, Margaret Eva, to Mr. Arthur William Baxter, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baxter, Happy Valley. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Material Shower For Children's Aid

Under the direction of the W.A. to the Children's Aid, a tea-shower will be held at the home of Mrs. Chas. S. Henley, 1301 Rockland Avenue, Wednesday, October 11.

The work of the auxiliary is to supplement the many requirements of the young charges and keep them on an equal standing with more fortunate children. Through this assistance, and their placement in foster homes, the influence of institutional life or class distinction is lifted and the children face the world with a brighter outlook.

Dresses, coats, sweaters and other wearing apparel, suitable to the individual are made by the sewing group of the W.A., who give unstintingly of their time throughout the year. Flannelette, cotton, dress material and wool for knitting will be gratefully received at this shower as well as cash donations.

Woman Cyclist Does Marathon Speedy

LONDON (CP)—One of the most remarkable rides in the history of road cycling records has been accomplished by Miss Marguerite Wilson of the Hercules team who covered the 870 miles from Land's End to John O'Groats in 2 days 22 hours 2 minutes better than the record.

FOR RED CROSS FUNDS

The committee of the Red Cross Society gratefully announce the net proceeds from the sale of tickets on behalf of the Oak Bay Firemen's ball to be held at the Royal Yacht Club on October 6, will be donated to Red Cross funds. Such proceeds were originally intended for the firemen's benefit fund.

Miss Isabelle Pike and Miss Ruth Fields were hostesses on Wednesday evening at a miscellaneous shower given at Miss Pike's home on Cambridge Street, in honor of Miss Mary Scott, a bride-to-be of next month. Chrysanthemums and zinnias in autumn tones looked lovely in the reception room. The dainty gifts were concealed beneath the bouffant skirt of a doll dress in pink and silver. Miss Scott was presented with a corsage bouquet of pink carnations. During the evening court whist was played. The supper-table was arranged with mixed flowers in pastel colors in a low bowl placed under a gay umbrella, while miniature copies of the centrepiece, edged the table and completed a charming shower setting. The guests were Mesdames C. A. Fields, J. A. Scott, A. C. Pike and Misses Marjorie Crumby, Marjorie Brown, Donella Willing, Louise Noble, Mary and Kathleen Culum, Iola Worthington, Hattie Edwards, Evelyn and Louella Harber, Muriel and Alice Pottinger, Ada Raines, Marjorie and Mildred Clarke and Marjorie Siddall.

Mrs. Harold M. Diggon and Mrs. W. R. Thompson were joint hostesses yesterday evening in honor of Mrs. Charlie Trevors, formerly Miss Christina Metcalfe, at the home of Mrs. Thompson, Gorge View Drive. The bride was presented with a corsage bouquet of sweetheart and bridal roses by Miss Tora Parker, who assisted in presenting the many beautiful gifts which were concealed in a suitably decorated slipper in shades of palest pink and blue. The winners of the games which followed were: Mrs. Charles Lewis and Miss Jean Metcalfe. Later in the evening Mrs. Walter Metcalfe presided during the serving of a buffet supper from a prettily-decorated table. The invited guests were: Mesdames E. Wells, G. L. Jones, Carles Lewis, Walter Metcalfe, Allan Stewart and the Misses Mildred Graham, Jean Metcalfe, Tora Parker, Mabel Street, Marguerite Hasenfratz and Marjorie Thomson.



Clubwomen's News

All notices intended for publication in this column on Saturdays must be written and handed in not later than Friday morning.

Lodge No. 83, Daughters of St. George, will hold their business meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. in S.O.E. Hall.

The W.A. to the British Imperial Comrade Association, will meet at 717 Courtney Street, on Monday evening at 8.

The monthly meeting of Hollywood Ladies' Aid will be held in Hollywood Sunday school Hall on Wildwood Avenue, Thursday, October 5, at 2:45.

The South Saanich Women's Institute will hold the first of the series of card parties on Monday night at the Temperance Hall, Keating, at 8:15.

The monthly meeting of the Florence Nightingale Chapter, I.O.D.E., will be held Monday, at 2:30, at headquarters, Union Building, View Street.

The afternoon branch of St. John's W.A. will hold its first autumn meeting in the guild room on Tuesday at 2:30 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

The monthly meeting of Gonzales Chapter will be held on Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. at headquarters, Union Building, View Street.

St. Alban's Ladies' Society will meet on Tuesday at 2:30 in the church hall. The social committee will hold a 500 card party on Wednesday evening at 8.

Victoria Purple Star Lodge L.O.D.E. 104 will hold their social meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. After the meeting games will be played and refreshments will be served.

The Ladies' Society of St. Alban's Church will meet on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 in the church hall. They will also hold a card party on Wednesday evening at 8.

Rockland Park W.C.T.U. will hold a parlor meeting on Monday at 3 at the home of Mrs. G. Holt, 1024 McGregor Avenue, to receive reports of delegates to the recent convention.

The Burnside Parent-Teacher Association will meet Wednesday evening at 8 in the school. As this is the first meeting of the year, it is hoped as many members as possible will attend.

The date of the rummage sale planned by the Victoria Business and Professional Women's Club has been changed from October 14 to Saturday, October 7, and will be held at 1105 Government Street.

The P.P.C.L.I. Women's Auxiliary invite sisters, mothers, and daughters of serving and ex-members of the Regiment to join the auxiliary. For further particulars kindly telephone Mrs. S. Mitchell, E 4306 or Mrs. C. F. Lawrence, E 0657.

Gordon Head Current Events Club will meet in the hall on Monday when Mrs. Neille McClung will be the speaker. Those who wish to join the Red Cross are asked to be present for the purpose of registration and the formation of groups and leaders.

The fortnightly meeting of St. Paul's Naval and Garrison Church W.A. was held recently. Owing to Mrs. Silburn's absence, Mrs. A. Bischlicher took the chair. A new member was welcomed. The next meeting will be held in the guildroom of the Parish Hall on Tuesday, October 10.

The Victorian Order of Nurses will hold its annual rummage sale on Saturday, October 14. Mrs. J. Harold Wilson is in charge of the arrangements and donations of clothing and other articles will be much appreciated. They may be left at the V.O.N. headquarters, Room 108, Pemberton Building, or will be called for on telephoning E 0008, or to G 5627 for those in Oak Bay.

The Victoria Graduate Nurses' Association, at its monthly meeting to be held in the Nurses' Home, Jubilee Hospital, on Tuesday evening at 8, will have as their speaker Mme. Sanderson-Morgan. Among business to be discussed will be the national enrollment of nurses, definite word having been received from the provincial office concerning this matter.

The W.A. to Pro Patria Branch, Canadian Legion, will hold a series of telephone court whist socials, several members offering their homes. Mrs. J. C. Newbury is general convener. Mrs. Dibb, Suite 2, 158 Robertson Street, and Mrs. Ripley, 1145 Balmoral Road, are holding theirs on Monday night; Mrs. D. Greenwood, 3327 Cook Street on Wednesday night, and Mrs. Newbury, 140 Government Street, on Thursday night.

Capital City No. 35 Pythian Sisters met on Tuesday night in Hart's Hall, with Mrs. H. Atkinson in the chair. Plans are being made for a bazaar in November. A patchwork quilt has been do-

*you're smart
possibilities
... IN YOUR
OLD CLOTHES*

Nothing short of a new
dress every time could
keep you so chic as sending
your clothes to us
quite often for a very re-
freshing cleaning and re-
shaping...certainly nothing
so economical.



With the patented Sanitone process of dry cleaning you can SEE the difference. The fabrics are sweet, fresh, and possess all their original loft, feel and lustre.

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Mrs. Alfred Carmichael attended the meeting to explain the history, aims and objects, and organization of the Red Cross.

Mrs. C. F. Dawson was elected convener of the unit, and Mrs. M. C. Trueman was named secretary-treasurer. The following committee was chosen: M. C. Trueman, C. P. Eidsforth, J. Watson, Mesdames J. Kingsberry, P. C. Barralough and H. M. Lewis.

CLOVERDALE DISTRICT

A public meeting for the organization of a Red Cross unit will be held on Friday, October 6, at 3 in St. Mark's hall, when it is hoped all women in and near Cloverdale will attend. The meeting will be addressed by a member of the Victoria and District Red Cross Society.

Red Cross

Organization of Units Proceeds

Iodine Cross units were formed at meetings held on Thursday in the Quadra Street School and St. Aidan's Church hall, and steps are being taken to organize a unit in the Cloverdale district.

QUADRA STREET

About 100 women were present at the Quadra Street meeting, and Mrs. A. J. Stevenson, vice-president of the Quadra P.T.A., who presided, was elected convener for the unit. It was agreed that meetings should be held in the school each Friday afternoon for sewing instruction, and that the members should continue their sewing at home between meetings.

MT. TOLMIE DISTRICT

Mrs. Ethel Reese Burns was chairman of the meeting in St. Aidan's Hall, attended by about 50 women, the majority of whom enrolled to form the Mount Tolmie district unit.

Brigadier-General J. G. Austin, president of the Victoria branch of the Red Cross Society, and



Babies and children need Vitamin D if they are to have straight bones, sound teeth. The extra Vitamin D in Irradiated Carnation costs you nothing—why accept a milk without it?

Beauty Has A New Meaning

Cosmetics have their place but what do all the creams and powders you can use amount to when compared to the body which controls the vibrating health?

This is the secret of beauty. The robust health with rich red blood coursing through the body to nourish and vitalize muscles and nerves.

Why not get started today?

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food FOR NEW PEPE AND ENERGY

B.C. Protestant Orphanage Annual Pound Party

WILL BE HELD THURSDAY, OCT. 5

FROM 3 TO 6

Tea Will Be Served

The programme is being arranged by the Young Women's Auxiliary

All Donations Will Be Gratefully Received

Radio Programs

Tonight

5

Dick Tracy—KOMO, KPO.
World on Parade—KGO.
Neutralist—KOMO, KPO, KVI.
Star Guitars—CBR.
Tropical Serenade—KOL.
Jack Teagarden's Orchestra—KGO at 5:05.

5:30

Carl Rava's Orchestra—KOMO.
Football Scoreboard—KPO.
Brent House—KGO.
Let's Join the Band—KNX, KVI.
Music Galore—CBR, KOL.
News—KIRO, KNX, KVI, at 3:55.

6

From Hollywood Today—KOMO, KPO.
Mike H. Orchestras—KGO.
Dick Aarud's Orchestra—KIRO, KNX.
Reflections in Song—CBR.
Fiesta Time—KOL.

6:30

Brazilian Band—KOMO, KPO.
Teeth Row Centre—KGO.
Ross and Dillmers—KIR, KNX, KVI.
Canadian Fanfare—CBR.
Pete Cason—KOMO, KPO, at 6:45.
Serenade—KIR, KNX, KVI, at 6:45.
Pista Time—KOL, at 6:45.

7

Benny Goodman's Caravan—KOMO, KPO.
Al Roth's Orchestra—KJR.
Dance Orchestra—CBR.
Sports Parade—CBR, at 7:15.

7:30

Arch Oboler's Plays—KOMO, KPO.
Al Donahue's Orchestra—KJR, KGO.
Sports Pop-Off—KOMO, KPO, KVI.
Lon McCallum's Orchestra—CBR.
Music by Moonlight—KOL.
Public Affairs—KNX, at 7:45.

8

National Barn Dance—KOMO, KPO.
Bob Crosby's Orchestra—KJR.
World on Parade—KGO.
News—KNX, CBR.
Hollywood Whirlers—KOL.
Dance Music—CBR, at 8:15.
Jack McLean's Orchestra—KOL, at 8:15.

8:30

This Moving World—KGO.
Harry James' Orchestra—KIRO, KVI.
Old Time Barn Dance—CBR.
Washington State Granite—KOL.
Horace Heidt's Orchestra—KJR, KGO, at 8:45.

9

Little Jack Little's Orchestra—KJR, KGO.
Your Hit Parade—KOMO, KPO, KVI.
Newspapers of the Air—KOL.
Shep Fields' Orchestra—KOL, at 9:15.

9:30

Bill Roberts' Orchestra—KOMO, KPO.
Charlie Barritt's Orchestra—KGO.
Organ Recital—CBR.
Jack Jenny's Orchestra—KJR, KVI, at 9:45.
Bob Crosby's Orchestra—KNX, at 9:45.

10

Orch Tucker's Orchestra—KOMO, KPO.
Chuck Foster's Orchestra—KJR, KGO.
Ben Bern's Orchestra—KIRO, KNO, CBR.
Emil Coleman's Orchestra—KOL.

10:30

Freddy Martin's Orchestra—KOMO, KPO.
Car Rava's Orchestra—KJR, KGO.
Pasadena Dance—KIRO, KNX, KVI.
Leon Mojica's Orchestra—KOL.

11

Nottingham's Orchestra—KOMO, KPO.
World on Parade—KGO.
Charlie Barritt's Orchestra—KJR, KVI.
Music—CBR, at 11:15.
Muzzy Marcellino's Orchestra—KOL, at 11:15.

11:30

Archie Loveland's Orchestra—KOMO, KPO.
Archie Bleier's Orchestra—KJR, KVI.
Reverie—CBR.
Rhythm Rascals—KOL.

Tomorrow

8

News—KOMO, KGO, KNX.
West Coast Church—KIRO, KVI.
John Lee—KOL.
Romance Melodies—KOMO, KPO, at 8:05.
Alice Remsen—KGO, at 8:05.

8:30

Julia Martinez—KOMO, KPO.
Southernaires—KJR, KGO, CBR.
Major Bowes' Family—KNX, KVI.
Story Book—KOMO, KPO, at 8:45.
Canary Chorus—KOL, at 8:45.

9

Musical—KPO, CBR.
Music Hall—KJR, KGO.
String Quartet—KOL.

9:30

On Your Job—KOMO, KPO.
Salt Lake Tabernacle—KIRO, KNX, KVI.
News—CBR.
American Wildlife—KOL.

10

Sunday Symphony—KOMO, KPO.
Waterloo Junction—KJR, KGO.
Church Bell—KJR, KGO, KNX, KVI.
Country Mail—CBR.
Don Arnes—KOL.

10:30

Ranger's Barnet—KOMO, KPO.
Festival of Music—KJR, KGO.
Brown Strings—KIRO, KNX, KVI.
And It Came to Pass—CBR.
Manhattans—KOL, at 10:45.

11

Dinner at Aunt Fanny's—KOMO, KPO.
Democracy in Action—KNX, KVI.
Miniature Musical—CBR.
Mystery History—KOL.
Continental Varieties—KJR, at 11:15.

11:30

Chicago Roundtable—KOMO, KPO.
Maurice Smith—KOMO, KPO.
News and Rhythm—KNX.
Devotional Service—CBR.

12

Roy Shield Berne—KOMO.
Melodies of Milady—KJR, KGO.
Broadcasting Symphony—KNX, KVI.
A Bookman's Notebook—KJR, KGO, at 12:15.
Winston Churchill—CBR.

12:30

Al Roth Presents—KJR.
Haven of Rest—KOL.
Bob Becken Chats About Dogs—KOMO.
KPO, at 12:45.

1

Hall of Fun—KOMO, KPO.
Sunday Vesper—KJR, KGO.
So You Think You Know Music—KIRO.
KNX, KVI, CBR.
Nobody's Children—KOL.

1:30

The World Is Yours—KOMO, KPO.
Tapster Musical—KGO, CBR.



5:30
Will Osborne's Orchestra—KOL

6

Manhattan Merry-Go-Round—KOMO, KPO.
Sunday Evening Hour—KIRO, KNX, KVI.
Guard's Band—CBR.
Old Fashioned Revival—KOL.

6:30

American Album—KOMO, KPO.
Paul Carson—KJR, KGO.
Road of Yesterday—CBR.

7

Sleep Serenade—KJR.
Hour of Charm—KJR, KGO.
Radio Playhouse—KIRO, KNX, KVI, CBR.
Good Will Hour—KOL.

7:30

Carnegie Carnival—KOMO, KPO.

8

Music Hall—KJR, KGO.
Salt Lake—KIRO, KNX,
KVI.

11:30

Roundtable—KOMO, KPO.

12:00

Symphony—KNX, KVI.

12:15

Winston Churchill—CBR.

1:00

Know Music—KIRO, KNX,
KVI, CBR.

2:30

Opera Auditions—KJR,
KGO.

3:30

Grouch Club—KOMO,
KPO.

4:30

Bandwagon—KOMO, KPO.

4:30

Screen Guild—KNX.

5:00

Edgar Bergen—KOMO,
KPO.

5:00

Ellery Queen—KIRO,
KNX.

6:00

Evening Hour—KIRO,
KNX.

7:00

Playhouse—KIRO, KNX,
KVI, CBR.

7:30

Carnival—KOMO, KPO.

8:00

Night Editor—KOMO, KPO.

8:00

Radio Playhouse—KIRO, KNX, CBR.

8:15

Ramie Weeks' Orchestra—KJR, KOO, at
8:15.

8:30

Whart Campbell—CBR, at 8:15.

9

One Man's Family—KOMO, KPO.

9:15

Woman's Club—KOMO, KPO.

9:45

Johnnie Davis Orchestra—KJR, KOL, at 9:45.

10

Paul Martin's Orchestra—KJR, KGO.

10:00

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

10:15

Will McCune's Orchestra—KIRO, KPO, at 10:15.

10:30

Paul Martin's Orchestra—KJR, KGO.

10:45

One Man's Family—KOMO, KPO, at 10:45.

11:30

One Man's Family—KOMO, KPO.

12:00

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

12:15

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

1:00

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

1:15

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

1:30

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

1:45

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

2:00

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

2:15

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

2:30

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

2:45

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

3:00

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

3:15

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

3:30

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

3:45

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

4:00

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

4:15

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

4:30

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

4:45

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

5:00

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

5:15

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

5:30

Music Makers—KJR, KGO.

5:45

Paris a City of Old Men...as...Youth Flocks to the Colors



Nowadays customers of the famous sidewalk cafes in Paris are mostly older men. Frowning over the war news in their papers, they sip their customary aperitifs or coffee—until the dreaded shriek of air raid sirens sounds.



The "alerte"—air raid alarm—has been sounded, and these Parisian men and women lose no time in scurrying to the nearest shelter.



OFF TO FRANCE—Unidentified ship puts out of Southampton harbor, headed for France with 1,200 British soldiers aboard.



French reservists line up at the quartermaster's depot "somewhere in France" to receive their service uniforms and equipment. Photo passed by French censor.



Freshly changed from civilian clothes to army uniforms, French reservists get a first sample of army grub as coffee is poured at barracks "somewhere in France."



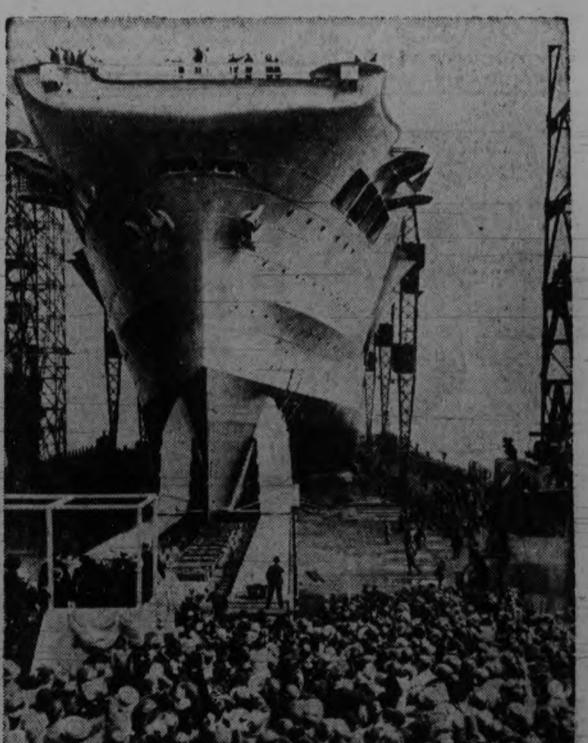
CANADIAN FLYER KILLED—When his plane crashed near Leuchars, Fife, Scotland, Flying Officer Earl Godfrey, 25, was killed. Godfrey was born in Saskatoon and had been with the R.A.F. since 1936 after training at the Saskatoon Flying Club.



PRIZE-GIVING AT HIGH SCHOOLS—Several of Victoria's outstanding students are shown in the above pictures receiving their reward at ceremonies held yesterday afternoon. Mrs. James Adam, president of the Women's Canadian Club, is shown in the top picture presenting to Joyce Dalziel and Walter Knotts bursaries of \$100 each for being leading matriculation students south of the Malahat who had not previously won scholarship awards. Jean Maynard is shown in the lower picture receiving from Mrs. G. Pocock, president of the Esquimalt Women's Institute, at the Lampson Street School, the institute's gold medal for leading Grade 8.



WOUNDED, THEY FOLLOW PROGRESS OF WAR—A map and a radio help these German soldiers—wounded by the fighting in Poland—to follow the progress of war on the eastern and western fronts. (Telephoto.)



BRITAIN SAYS SHE'S SAFE—Sixteen-million-dollar aircraft carrier Ark Royal at the time of her launching two years ago, the German high command hints that the Ark Royal has been sunk by Nazi bombs, but the British Admiralty denies. (Acme telephoto.)



'THE TIGER' AND HIS 'CUBS'—Two young soldiers of Britain's wartime army—two among hundreds of thousands content to play their small part in a great machine—rubbed shoulders with their commander-in-chief as they toted their duffle bags along a London street, and didn't even recognize him. Viscount Gort, 53, and the

youngest commander the British army has ever had, was making his way to the war office in unassuming fashion, unaccompanied by any aides or guards. He politely drew in his arm so as not to jostle a civilian pedestrian who recognized him no more than did his "cubs" know "Tiger" Gort. The commander is with the British forces in France.



NOT WON BY BOMBS ALONE—Going into war, Britain counts more than guns and shells as her resources. Courage, cheerfulness and resolution of her people will win for the Allies. Germany has been warned by R.A.F. leaflet attacks. Gas masks over their shoulders, these Londoners pause to reflect on this appeal to the nation.

Women's Golf

Mrs. A. Dowell City Champion**Sports Mirror**

By PETE SALLAWAY

MAJOR LEAGUE baseball club owners looking for \$7,500 diamond bargains in the coming Class AA draft might study their Coast League rosters to their profit. Seldom has that circuit seemed so wide-open to the loss of its best talent by selection.

Of course, the gilt-edge youngsters like Dominic DiMaggio, Joe's spectacular kid brother with the San Francisco Seals, and Harvey Storey, the same club's slugging shortstop; Lou Stringer, sensational second baseman of the Los Angeles Angels and Les Webber, young Seattle pitcher, are protected by the four-year-rule. Each of this quartette being only in his third-season, is not draftable until the fall of 1940. But otherwise the field is wide open.

Usually the cream of the draftable crop has been disposed of in prior sales by this time of year, but only five such deals had been made up to the September 10 deadline. Four of these were snatches by parent clubs of players they evidently feared losing in the draft. Thus the Chicago Cubs bought catcher Bob Collins and pitcher Julio Bonetti from their own Los Angeles subsidiary and the St. Louis Cards acquired outfielder Max Marshall and pitcher Tom Seats from Sacramento. This left the sale by San Diego of outfielder Dominic Dallessandro to the Cubs as the only deal really closed in the open market.

Seattle Rainiers, who won the Coast League pennant, fairly rock with attractive draft talent. Alan Strange, at short, sparked the club in its pennant drive, with his fine fielding and batting. He is entitled to another change in the majors. George Archie, the first baseman Detroit sent out from Toledo in the Freddie Hutchinson deal, hit well over .300. Jo-Jo White stole 50 bases on a .290 average and shared "sparkler" laurels with Strange.

Other draft availables include young Brooks Holder, the San Francisco outfielder who set a Coast League mark for triples; Art Garibaldi, Sacramento's steady hitting third sacker, and Tony Freitas, the same club's trusty little southpaw flinger; Roy Prim, Los Angeles, left-hander; Ad Liska, Portland submarine hurler and Harry Rosenberg, hard-throwing, always-hustling Portland outfielder, who appears to be a long overlooked prize.

Some ball players, apparently, find it hard enough to give their clubs their best, even when sound physically and mentally. Therefore, it is all the more to the credit of Jimmy Foxx that he stuck at his post as long as he was able, enduring the tortures of acute sinus trouble, first, and then becoming handicapped by recurring attacks of appendicitis. When the award for the most courageous player of the year is made, James Emory Foxx should be in the vanguard of those who are considered for the distinction.

It is unfortunate that the Boston Red Sox first baseman had to give up playing when he did. Although he was not setting any (Turn to Page 16, Col. 6)

squaring the match on the 13th carpet and then going on to win two of the next four holes, Mrs. Arthur Dowell, Colwood, defeated Miss Margaret Sutcliffe, Victoria Club youngster, 2 and 1 in the 18-hole city women's golf championship final at the Uplands Club yesterday afternoon. The match, played in perfect weather, attracted a good gallery.

By her victory, Mrs. Dowell wrote finis to the most successful golf campaign of her career. She started the season by lifting the Colwood Club title, followed with the British Columbia crown and climaxed her string of successes with the city. Mrs. Dowell succeeds to the title held last season by another Colwood member, Miss Peggy Hodgson.

For a city final, the brand of golf displayed yesterday was far from the best. Both players scrambled all over the course and to score her victory Mrs. Dowell had to fight practically every club in her bag through the 17 holes. Time after time the young Oak Bay contender gave her more experienced opponent openings and she failed to take advantage of them.

Considering it was her first tournament final, Miss Sutcliffe did well. After hitting the ball with lots of power and being able to score, despite a certain amount of wildness, the Oak Bay player found herself in all kinds of trouble yesterday. She was closing the face of her club off the tee and hit about two good drives. It could be seen she was suffering under the strain of a championship final and a gallery, and her play fell off under the pressure.

On the first nine holes, Mrs. Dowell was out in 46, seven over par, and Miss Sutcliffe 44. For her eight holes coming back the new champion was 35, three over, and Miss Sutcliffe 40.

TAKES EARLY LEAD

Playing a beautiful second iron and chipping dead with her third, Miss Sutcliffe opened the match with a birdie four at the first hole to get away to an early lead. When her opponent topped her drive on the second, Mrs. Dowell took advantage of the extra yardage to square the match at the second. However, she was forced to sink a six-foot putt for the win. At the third, Mrs. Dowell half-topped her tee shot while Miss Sutcliffe hooked into the rough. The Oak Bay player uncorked another hook with her third, finally winding up with a six to lose the hole to Mrs. Dowell's five and go 1 down. Both caught the trap to the left on the short fourth, but Miss Sutcliffe played well out to the green while Mrs. Dowell's was right over the carpet. Miss Sutcliffe was down in two putts to win the hole and square the match.

The fifth and sixth holes were halved. Both got into a lot of trouble on the seventh, with Mrs. Dowell winning with a six to go 1 up again. The eighth saw Mrs. Dowell smother her second and run her third into a trap to take a six, finally conceding the hole. Chipping within three feet of the cup, after her opponent had found a trap with her drive, and sinking the putt, Miss Sutcliffe won the ninth with a par three to be 1 up at the turn. Missing a putt of about two feet cost Mrs. Dowell the 10th and she was 2 down. Both caught traps at the short 11th, but Miss Sutcliffe took two to get out and lost the hole. The 12th was halved in fives.

Thirteenth hole saw Mrs. Dowell square the match. Both were (Turn to Page 16, Col. 6)

Angling and Hunting

By "CAP" THORSEN

Victoria fisherman are fore-casting the best coho season in the history of Cowichan Bay for this fall. Throughout the summer months this year coho in evidence in Vancouver Island east coast waters have outnumbered those of previous years many times, and the angling fraternity are taking this as a sign of a bumper Cowichan Bay crop.

At the Bay at the present time a fisherman's chance of catching a batch of coho on the bucktail fly or on small spoons is good. But the big runs won't be along for a little while yet... not until a good spell of fall rain comes to boost the level of the Cowichan River to enable the fish to start their migration upstream to the spawning grounds.

The big Cowichan Bay coho fishing season generally starts around the end of September and continues through October into November. The catching of fish on bucktail flies with no weight at the up-island bay has made that spot the most popular fall fishing ground on the island.

That there are lots of fish in Cowichan Bay now is shown by Dougie Maxwell's figures. Dougie is taking a count on the fish catches for the Biological Board. During the 10 days prior to last Sunday he counted 600 fish, and figures probably missed plenty more.

Fall trout fishing in lower-island lakes and rivers is getting into its stride, but rain would make a big improvement. Rain is also being looked for by gunners to improve hunting conditions. It is plenty dry in the woods these warm days and the deer are holding forth in the thickets where they are hard to find. The dry conditions are hard on bird dogs. They are finding it tough to pick up the scent.

Blue grouse are still to be found in the lower levels in the Cowichan Lake area. They don't appear to have taken to the hillsides yet. Reports have it that buck deer are still being brought down daily in that district.

Upper Island hunting reports are all favorable.

Roger Monteith's fishing bulletin tells of a pickup in Shawinigan Lake fishing. Over last weekend Eddie Heddle took out a dozen beauties on the dry fly. Late afternoon and evening best fishing time. Trolling is quite good money.

Cowichan River—Few fish in evidence, but rain needed to boost water level in the headwaters.

Cowichan Lake—Spinner and worm fishing getting results Fred Swanson writes down. Report one angler got eight fish last Sunday, while he got three. Quite a few fish rising in Marble Bay. Should provide good fly fishing.

Thetis Lake—Fly fishermen doing well. Afternoon and evening. Lou Clarke and Harry Dee scored successes. Fish in lovely condition.

Elli Lake—Big fish there. But to catch them get in touch with Cecil Heaton. He's been bagging five-pounders.

Dougan's Lake—Should be good for trolling.

Kemp Lake—Jack Grey got four or five fish there last weekend. Reported lots of fish rising.

Sahatlam (on Cowichan River)—George Purver and partner got 1 fish between them. All caught on fly.

WRESTLING

PHILADELPHIA — Ernie Dusek, 237, Omaha, defeated Danino O'Mahoney, 228, Ireland (36.12).

World Series

Duel of Managers

NEW YORK (AP) — Among other incidentals, such as base hits, strikeouts and winning ball games, the boys also will be playing for the meandering manager's championship of the big leagues in their world series get-together next week.

For, in Joe McCarthy on the one hand, and Will McKechnie on the other, you have a pair of bosses who really get around.

Joe is the only manager in history to pilot pennant-winning winners in both leagues. Deacon Will is the only guy to lead clubs in three different cities to the big dough.

And they are, probably, the two most famous examples of baseball's nasty little habit of rewarding pennant-winning managers by firing them. Both know all about that one.

Joe booted the Chicago Cubs home in 1928 and was politely kicked out the following year. The good Deacon won with Pittsburgh in 1925 and got the little pink slip from the Pirates in 1927. He repeated with St. Louis in 1928, and was out of a job again the next year.

Joe booted the Chicago Cubs

now, however. The Yankees would as soon sell Joe DiMaggio as move McCarthy's big jaw out of their dugout. And in Cincinnati, the Reds, with their first pennant in 20 years, are thinking of electing mild McKechnie to the mayor's office.

They're similar in a lot of ways, these two—the short, stocky McCarthy, with a jutting chin and genial smile, and the slender McKechnie, with a face seamed by the sun of a thousand ball games. They're both masters of psychology as applied to individual ball players, who arrive in the big time as green as cooking apples and must be molded into a one-piece pie. They both know how to get the most out of their men with a little pat on the back here, or a cajoling word all about that one.

They're the complete opposite of such fireball bosses as Casey Stengel, Burleigh Grimes and Geo. Durocher. Rarely does either come charging out on an umpire, although they can dish it out with the best when they do. They're both sitting pretty

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Sunshine Above Normal for Month

Throughout September Victorians enjoyed 15 hours more sunshine than is normally recorded for the month in which fall makes its annual appearance and the rainfall was considerably below normal, the monthly weather report released today by W. A. Thorn, director of the Meteorological Observatory on Gonzales Hill, showed.

Old sol shone on Victoria for 221 hours during September.

The average temperature for the 30 days was recorded at 58, which is one above normal. The hottest and coldest days of the month took place after the fall season had been ushered in. On the 25th the temperature reached its maximum, 75 degrees, and on the 24th its minimum, 47.

Lowest temperature on the grass was 38 on the 13th.

Total precipitation for the month was 31 inches, which was 1.22 inches below normal. For the nine-month period ending today 13.8 inches of rain has fallen in Victoria, which is 1.57 inches below normal.

R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Association will hold a special meeting in the board-room, Army and Navy Club, Monday afternoon at 3.

Remnants Meet

At a meeting of Spencer's Remnants held last evening it was decided that the organization would stage a ball at the Empress Hotel in the near future, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Red Cross Society for their work at the present time.

During the meeting the annual election of officers was held with the result that last year's officials were returned by acclamation. The president was Thomas Ross, the vice-president W. Lees and the secretary-treasurer H. Thompson Gonzales Hill, showed.

Arthur Benjamin Recital Monday

Arthur Benjamin, distinguished British composer and pianist, will be the attraction at the first concert of the season of the Victoria Musical Art Society at the Empress Hotel Monday.

Arthur Benjamin commenced his studies at an early age and rapidly obtained success after success. He joined the R.A.F. in September, 1914, saw active service and was taken prisoner in Germany. In 1919 he resumed his musical studies and soon became recognized as one of the leading British composers and pianists. Mr. Benjamin's recent program in Vancouver aroused great enthusiasm from a large audience and he received an ovation.

The box office at Fletcher Bros. is now open.

TOWN TOPICS

W. MacGinnis, secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, has been given the additional duties of assistant to the markets commissioner, Hon. K. C. MacDonald said today.

Bank clearings in the city for the month of September were \$7,519,015, according to a statement today from E. F. Duncan, manager of the Victoria Clearing House. Figures for the same month last year were \$7,102,508.

Permits for renovation of the Jubilee Hotel, 573 Johnson Street, at a cost of \$1,500 and the Occidental, 1319 Wharf Street, at a cost of \$800 were issued late yesterday by the city building inspector's department to Ben Pruss.

The Red Cross committee acknowledges the receipt of fruit from a number of generous friends for the Work Point Barracks Hospital, and the gift of a typewriter, tables and sewing machines for the use of the society and its helpers.

William E. Howell of 542 Oliver Street has reached the Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute of Aeronautics in Glendale, Cal., to take a course in master mechanics. Curtiss-Wright Tech is headed by Major C. C. Moseley, former United States army flier.

H. M. Eddie of Sardis, prominent rose grower, will speak to the Victoria Horticultural Society at its meeting Tuesday evening in the City Hall. The monthly competition will be for three sprays of chrysanthemums, not disbudded, and apples, six for cooking and six for dessert.

The annual Little Flower novena at St. Andrew's Cathedral will open tomorrow at the morning masses and close the following Sunday night at 7:30. The preacher this year will be well-known Oblate of Mary, Rev. A. B. MacLean, O.H.I. In accordance with the desire of the Prime Minister of Canada to make October 8 a special day of intercession, the most blessed Sacrament will be exposed throughout the day.

Sustaining the appeal of F. H. Herbert, supported by a petition signed by 63 property holders in the district, the Saanich zoning board of appeal yesterday refused A. D. Frumento a licence to operate a motor track on the McRae property at Cedar Hill. The action nullified that of the council which gave Mr. Frumento permission to build the track. Mr. Herbert, in his appeal, pointed out the operation of a track in that locality was contrary to the zoning regulations.

Appointment of seven wardens for sub-districts mapped out by the civilian protection committee was announced late yesterday by Capt. William Ellis, organizer for Greater Victoria. The wardens and their districts follow: Hew Paterson No. 1, sub-district A; R. R. Morrison, sub-district B; and Harold Brown, sub-district C. Alec Gillespie No. 2, sub-district A; M. B. Wellburn, sub-district B. S. Walker No. 3, sub-district A, and Norman Foster warden of sub-district B. Officers for districts four and five, including Victoria West and Saanich, will be announced next week.

OAK BAY

Oak Bay building for the first nine months of this year was slightly down compared with the same period of last year.

In 1938, from January 1 to the end of September 155 permits for work amounting to \$389,915 were issued, compared with 147 permits for \$366,262 this year.

Last September eight dwellings were erected in Oak Bay at a total cost of \$28,550. In the same month 14 permits were issued for work amounting to \$34,400.

This month seven dwellings were listed, at a cost of \$23,100, with a total of 17 permits for work valued at \$26,835.

Permits were taken out during the week for three new homes in the municipality.

They were issued to R. A. Colleman for a four-room \$2,400 house at 2066 Townley Road; A. W. B. Jones for a seven-room \$3,900 home at 2675 Topp Road; to the owners, 1526 Beach Drive for an eight-room \$4,500 home and to N. W. Whittaker, M.P., for a one-room addition, costing \$1,000 to his home in the Uplands.

Despite a lack of activity during this week in Esquimalt, that municipality remained well ahead of last year both in monthly and nine-monthly totals. During September values amounted to \$8,650 against \$4,400 in the same month last year. Since the beginning of January the municipality's construction total amounts to \$50,651 against \$44,166 in the similar period in 1938.

CIGARETTE TAX STARTS MONDAY

First effect of the new budget tax on cigarettes will be felt in Victoria on Monday. This will affect tins of 50 only for the time being though as these are now in the hands of local dealers carrying the extra tax.

From Monday on, 50 cigarettes that formerly sold at 50 cents will cost 55 cents, those that used to sell at 55 cents, will be 65 cents and higher-priced lines, originally selling at 60 cents will cost 70 cents. However, until the new sizes of the smaller packages come to hand the old price is still in effect on packets of 10, 20 or 25. In this connection, it is interesting to note that though the extra tax amounts to \$1.08 cents per thousand, actually 99 cents per thousand is being handed on to the smoker, the manufacturing companies absorbing the other nine cents. The local dealers anticipate their stock of old sizes will have been liquidated within the next few days.

Home Builders Still Active

Home construction featured building activity in Greater Victoria during the first nine months of this year, with the city showing an pronounced gain in the number of dwellings constructed to date over the number listed for the same period in 1938.

During the nine months since January 1, 63 homes and seven duplexes have been erected in the city against 50 homes and three two-family dwellings at the same date last year.

General values in the city, however, were down from 1938, the aggregate since January 1 being \$551,712 against the 1938 nine-months' total of \$626,496.

During the month just closing values amounted to \$36,985 against \$53,186 in September, 1938. Four homes were included in this month's total against three homes and one duplex in the similar month last year.

Ten permits were issued this week for work worth \$12,790. They included one \$2,000 dwelling and a \$7,000 pulp mill.

SAANICH ACTIVE

Home construction in Saanich continued active, with seven dwellings included among 22 permits issued this week. The aggregate construction value was \$16,250.

Permits for houses, their

owners, locations and values follow: A five-room home worth \$2,400 for Douglas Miller at Ocean View and Cedar Hill Road; a four-room home worth \$1,500 for J. A. Polard on Dale Street; a five-room home worth \$2,000 for an anonymous owner on Kenneth Street; a five-room, \$2,400 home for another anonymous builder on Ernest Avenue; a four-room, \$1,600 home for W. Rowland on Butler Road; a four-room, \$1,600 home for R. Grosshamig at Irwin Drive, and a three-room, \$1,000 home for H. English on East Saanich Road.

During the month of September 57 permits for work worth \$40,225 were issued in Saanich, including 17 for dwellings worth \$33,220. The figures were somewhat below those of September, 1938, when 50 permits represented values of \$59,793, including 25 homes worth \$49,700.

For the nine-months the current total was well above last year, the aggregate to date being \$465,150 against 1938's \$428,811.

IN OAK BAY

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Obituaries

WHITTON — Funeral services for Frederick Charles Whitton will be held on Monday afternoon at 2, Rev. A. E. G. Hendy officiating. Interment in Royal Oak Burial Park.

WEBBER — The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Webber will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 in Sands Mortuary, Rev. Edwin Bracher officiating. The remains will be laid at rest in Colwood Burial Park.

MCGREGOR — Funeral services for William McGregor will take place from the Thomson Funeral Home on Monday afternoon at 3.30, Rev. Canon F. A. P. Chadwick officiating. Interment in the Royal Oak Burial Park.

BRICE — Word has been received of the death of W. Galpin Brice of Parksville. He was a member of the 67th Battalion Western Scots, with whom he served overseas. The funeral will take place at Parksville tomorrow at 2 p.m.

CHORLEY — The funeral of Jane Chorley took place yesterday afternoon from McCall Brothers' Funeral Home. Ven Archdeacon F. C. Cornish officiated at the service. The following acted as pallbearers: S. Elliott, D. W. Webster, R. Nash, and J. Y. Wood. The remains were laid at rest in Colwood Burial Park.

GILLESPIE — Rev. A. E. G. Hendy conducted private funeral services for Mrs. George Gillespie in Christ Church Cathedral yesterday afternoon. Five sons of the deceased, Alexander, Kenneth, Dugald, Sholto and Erroll Gillespie, acted as pallbearers. The remains were laid at rest in the family plot in Ross Bay Cemetery.

JOHANSSON — Funeral services were held in McCall Bros. Funeral Home yesterday afternoon for Martin Johansson. Rev. Edwin Bracher of the Lutheran Church conducted the services. The following friends acted as pallbearers: D. E. Anderson, G. J. Anderson, A. E. Anderson and S. Anderson. Interment was in the Colwood Burial Park.

BROWN — The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Margaret Shaw Brown, widow of the late T. B. Brown, formerly of Montreal. She is survived by three sons, Oliver M. Brown, Victoria, with whom she resided; Rev. T. M. Brown, Boston, and F. M. Brown of Montreal, and several grandchildren.

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Announcements

DIED

FRON—On September 29, 1939, at the
residence, 1900 Lansdowne Road, Margaret
Shaw Brown, widow of Mr. F.
Brown, aged 88 years, in Liverpool, England, and a resident of this
city for 10 years.

Funeral services at the Royal B.C. Funeral
Chapel on Monday at 2 p.m. Rev. G. W.
Reynolds officiating. Interment in the
new cemetery, Hillside, Hillside, Hillside.
(No flowers by request).

LEVY—At Pasadena, Calif., Victor A. Levy,
a native son of Victoria, aged 48, be-
sides his widow, at Pasadena, Calif.,
left to mourn his loss, are his mother,
Mrs. Eva Levy, one brother,
Arthur Levy, a Victoria, Rev. G. W.
Reynolds officiating. Interment in the
new cemetery, Hillside, Hillside, Hillside.
(No flowers by request).

WHITTON—At St. Joseph's Hospital on
September 28, 1939, there passed away
Frederick Joseph Whittton, aged 80
years, residence 1209 Esquimalt Road.
The late Mr. Whittton was born in Haddington, Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1859, and where for many years he resided in Winnipeg, and had been a resident
of Victoria for the last 11 years. He
is survived by his wife, Mrs. Whittton, at
the family residence, three daughters
and one son, Miss P. Whittton,
Rev. G. W. Reynolds, Mrs. H. Williams,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, and a Unit, and
Frank of Los Angeles, Calif.

The remains are resting at the Thompson
Memorial Funeral Home on Monday
afternoon, October 1, at 2 o'clock. Rev.
A. E. G. Hendry will officiate. The remains
will be laid to rest in Royal Oak Burial
Park.

GREGOR—On September 28, 1939, at
the Royal Jubilee Hospital, there passed away, William McGregor of 153 Hill
side Avenue, at the age of 73 years. The late Mr. McGregor was born in Almonte, Ontario, and had been a resident of Victoria for the last 28 years. He leaves to mourn his passing four
daughters, two sons, a brother, Mr. George
Mrs. Jacobs and Mrs. M. Bress
of Powell River; also nine grand-
children and great grandchildren.

Funeral services will take place from
the Thomson Funeral Home on Monday
afternoon, October 1, at 2 o'clock. Rev.
Edwin Bracher officiating. The remains
will be laid to rest in the Colwood Burial
Park.

WEBER—On Thursday, September 28, 1939,
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Orchestra and piano. Soprano, 35c.
Refreshments, 35c. 4851-3-77**

**DANCE SATURDAY: MODERN;
Charles Hunt's six-piece orchestra;
Bunny Hall, 1308 Broad, 8 p.m.; admission 35c.**

**ESQUIMALT C.W.L. WILL HOLD 500
progressive, gay party in aid of
Peace Fund. On Esquimalt Rd., Friday,
October 6, at 8:15 p.m.; prizes, turkeys,
chicken, consolations; admission 35c; refreshments.**

**DINING AND DANCE
EVERY NIGHT, AT HONGKONG CAFE
Orchestra and piano, special Chinese
dishes. Minimum charge 50c.**

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Nights. Shrine Auditorium. New loud
speaker system—Irving's orchestra. 35c.
Refreshments.**

**ST. JOHN'S LADIES' GUILD WILL HOLD
a rummage sale in the schoolroom,
Masou St., Tuesday, 1:30. 4814-2-77**

**THE REGULAR WEEKLY OLD-TIME
Dance will be held at the Esquimalt
Hall, Front St., Saturday, 2:30 p.m.
Admission 25c.**

**PROGRESSIVE 500 PRIDE OF THE
CITY Lodge, 830 Broad, every Saturday
8:30 p.m. prompt; good prizes; admission
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CITY Lodge, 830 Broad, every Saturday
8:30 p.m. prompt; good prizes; admission
25c.**

**ST. JOHN'S LADIES' GUILD WILL HOLD
a rummage sale in the schoolroom,
Masou St., Tuesday, 1:30. 4814-2-77**

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Around the Docks**DRYDOCKS BUSY HANDLING SHIPS**

Drydock congestion is delaying ship-repair contracts all along the coast.

Repair contracts to the British motorships Lochmonar and Pacific Grove, which were damaged in collision off Swiftsure, could not be handled at Victoria because the local drydock was not available, and as a result the Royal Mail ship went to Seattle and the Furness vessel to Vancouver.

From Seattle comes news that the Danish freighter Nordwest was due to be drydocked at the plant of the Todd Drydocks Inc. today, taking the berth vacated by the Dutch motorship Djambi. The latter vessel has just completed repairs to damage sustained when she grounded recently off Point Wilson.

In addition to handling the \$50,000 contract on the Lochmonar, Todd Drydocks are reconditioning the Waipio, formerly the Golden Kauri of the Matson Navigation Company. The North Vancouver plant of Burrard Drydocks Ltd. is fully occupied with repairs to the Pacific Grove.

Light on Zeballos-Arm

The Department of Transport advises mariners that a flashing white light, automatically flashed at short intervals, has been established on Zeballos Arm, Esperanza Inlet, west coast of Vancouver Island.

Spar buoys have been discontinued and beacons established to mark the channel to the entrance to Courtenay River, Baynes Sound, east coast of Vancouver Island.

C.P.R. Fleet Overhaul

A quintet of Canadian Pacific coastwise boats are in line to be drydocked for underwater overhaul next week.

Princess Kathleen and Princess Elaine are listed for drydocking on Monday. Both will enter the basin simultaneously, the former taking the forward end.

Work on the Princess Kathleen will be done by Yarrow's Ltd., while the Victoria Machinery Depot Ltd. will handle Princess Elaine.

The V.M.D. will also drydock Princess Joan on Tuesday and Princess Elizabeth and Princess Mary on Thursday.

Hie Maru Tuesday

Inbound from the Orient, N.Y.K. motorship Hie Maru is expected to reach William Head at 3 Tuesday morning, according to advices received today by Harry Douglas, Great Northern general agent.

Hie Maru has a total of 81 passengers, 26 for Vancouver and 55 for Seattle.

Cargo for Vancouver and overland delivery amounts to 2,400 tons, including 334 packages of raw silk and silk goods.

Hartbridge, Ashore In East, Refloated

HALIFAX (CP)—A radio message from the British freighter Hartbridge said today she had been refloated after grounding on the eastern Canadian coast in a fog and was proceeding under her own power.

Naval headquarters here received the message from the Hartbridge less than an hour after the 1,232-ton freighter had notified officials of her stranding. A tug was on the way out of Halifax when she was freed.

It was not disclosed whether she had received assistance in getting off the shore.

The freighter was out of Clayton, Del. Her destination was not disclosed.

War Risk Rates Down on Pacific

NEW YORK (AP) — Marine war risk insurance rates for belligerent flag vessels in routes to the East and Far East, including Australasia, were revised downward yesterday in line with recent cuts on overseas Atlantic cargoes.

A rate of \$5 per \$100 of cargo was fixed for such ships plying the Suez Canal against a previous rate of \$6. Panama and Trans-Pacific cargoes also were given slightly lower war risk rates.

Some underwriting circles said the reductions were prompted by "tranquill conditions" prevailing in the Pacific.

SEEK EXEMPTION FOR B.C. TRAFFIC

SEATTLE (AP) — Shipping men studied today the possible effect on northbound commerce of Puget Sound of the so-called "cash and carry" legislation now before Congress.

Capt. F. E. Lovejoy, member of the board of governors of the Propeller Club, said the organization would take definite action to seek exemption for traffic with British Columbia, while the foreign trade department of the Chamber of Commerce reported a ruling on effects of the law already had been requested of the state department.

U.S. NEUTRALITY LAW HITS SHIPPING HERE

OTTAWA (CP)—If the new United States neutrality measure prohibits ocean-going vessels from that country entering Canadian ports it will mean loss of about 3,400,000 tons of shipping a year, according to figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937, latest available.

In that year United States ships made 6,245 calls at Canadian ports and the aggregate tonnage of these calls was 3,410,182. In reaching the tonnage figure it was "given to the men whatever you've got on board." Only canned fruit was in the ship's larder.

C.P.R. UP A POINT

TORONTO (CP)—Prices were marked up moderately in fairly active trading on Toronto Exchange today in sympathy with the month and the week.

C.P.R. traded 6,000 shares or more and advanced to 8½ for a gain of a point and Canada Steamship Lines common was equally active on a rise of 7½.

National Steel Car, Pressed Metals, Dominion Foundries, Eastern Steel, Bathurst Power A, Great Lakes Pfd. and Abitibi Pfd. all advanced ½ to a point.

Hornblower Pfd. was quite active on a rise of 13 to 2.88 while Calgary and Edmonton added 10, Okalta 2 and 4 and Anglo-Canadian 2.

Narrow gains appeared for Wright-Hargreaves, Teck-Hughes, Macassa, Powell Rouyn and Kirkland Lake Golds. Dome added 1 cent.

It will be the first time seal skin auctions have been held in Canada.

Under the Pelagic Treaty, capture of the seals on the Pribilof rookeries is entirely in the hands of the United States government but Canada receives 15 per cent of the annual take.

The skins have been dressed and dyed in Great Britain and will be comparable in quality to those offered at London for the British and European trade, Mr. Michaud said. Until recently Canadian authorities marketed the skins at auctions in St. Louis but for several years they have been shipped to London for processing and sale.

It was not disclosed whether she had received assistance in getting off the shore.

The freighter was out of Clayton, Del. Her destination was not disclosed.

Coast Weather

September 30: Estevan. Dense fog; S.E. light; 30:04; 46; sea smooth.

Cape Lazo—Overcast; fog; 30:03; 49; sea smooth.

Porters—Overcast; fog; 30:02; 48; sea smooth.

Lighthouses—Fog; S.E. light; 30:00; 52; light westerly swell.

SALTSpring ISLAND FERRY**DAILY SAILINGS**

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1

DAILY EXCEPT WEDNESDAYS

Lv. Fulford Harbor 8:15 a.m. Lv. Swartz Bay 9:30 a.m.

4:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m.

Automobiles (including driver) 75¢ to \$1.50

Passengers 25¢

Trucks (including driver) \$1.25 to \$2.00

Motorcycles (including driver) .50¢

For Further Information and Motor Coach Connections:

Phone E 1177 - E 1178

Fares**Priceless Heirlooms****Duke's Valuables Moved From Yacht**

VANCOUVER—Priceless heirlooms and rich furnishings from aboard the Duke of Sutherland's palatial yacht Sans Peur are being stored ashore here as the owner sends back to Great Britain to serve his country.

The 210-foot, \$450,000 yacht has been laid up here following return of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and a party of guests from a British Columbia coast fishing and hunting trip.

G. L. Pop, Vancouver furrier and sportsman, who arranged the hunting and fishing details of the B.C. cruise, was entrusted by the Duke to take charge of valuables aboard the yacht. He arranged with E. W. Andrews, managing director of Bekins Moving and Storage Company for storage.

Five huge moving vans were used to transfer the goods.

This repose today in 500 square feet of Bekins Storage.

"There are cases of silver and linen and valuable books, strap iron and metal sealed," said Mr. Andrews. "Six huge rugs alone require five men to each rug to carry. We had to wait until the tide was just right to get some of the furnishings ashore."

Among the heirlooms, which date back many generations through the family, are 70 pictures, including almost priceless

Wheat

WINNIPEG—Excellent buying prompted by a buoyant display at Chicago and failure of rains in the dry areas of the United States winter wheat belt, showed wheat futures prices up as much as 2 cents higher on Winnipeg grain exchange today.

Quotations responded eagerly to the active trend, and at the close were 1½ to 2 cents higher, October 71, November 72%, December 73 and May 77% to 77½.

Mills continued their active interest in No. 3 northern and lower grades in the cash wheat market.

Coarse grain trading uncovered mill support in oats and a little export buying in barley and rye as values climbed in sympathy with wheat.

(By H. A. Humber Ltd.)

Dow Jones averages closed today as follows:

30 industrials, 152.54, up 2.38
20 rails, 35.61, up 2.30
15 utilities, 25.14, up 0.31
40 bonds, 89.49, up 1.30
Total sales, 840,000

(By James Richardson and Sons)

Associated Breweries

Bid Asked
Associated Breweries 11½ 14

Algoa, pfd. 17½ 18

Bathurst Paper 80½ 12

Building Products 15

Canadian Northern Power 18

Canadian Steamship 7½ 8½

Canadian Steel and Foundry 16½ 17½

Do. pfd. 28½ 29

Canadian Telephone, pfd. 109 110

Canadian, Chinese, pfd. 4½ 4½

Cockshutt Plow 10½ 11

Consolidated Smelters 25 26

Domino Bridge 43 44

Domino Coal, pfd. 20½ 21

Do. Do. Tar 6½ 7

Domino, Chinese, pfd. 85 85

Domino, Canadian, pfd. 8 8½

Domino, Bridge, new 13

Howard Smith 90 95

Hudson Bay M. & S. 30½ 30½

Hudson Bay, Ind. and S. 30½ 30½

Industries of Northern 45 47

International Harvester 25 25

Lake of the Woods 25 25

Macassa, Power, Mills 16 17

Montreal, Cottons, pfd. 100 100

Montreal Power 34 34

National Steel Car 34 34

National Waterworks 34 35

Ottawa Power 15 15

Pembina Gasoline 15 15

Pineapple Pictures 23 23

Piney Woods, pfd. 105 105

Price Bros. Corporation 38 38

Price, Do. 9½ 9½

Price, Do. 50 50

Railway Paper 59 61

Randall, Do. 17 17

Reed, Do. 17 17

Rexall, Do. 17 17

Royal Canadian 24 24

Rubber Goods 24 24

Ryan, Do. 17 17

Saint Lawrence, pfd. 170 170

Saint Lawrence, paper 170 170

Saint John, pfd. 170 170

Saint John, paper 170

1,600 B.C. Men For Overseas

British Columbia will supply approximately 1,600 men to the first division of Canadian troops that will be sent overseas at a date to be decided by military authorities and the government.

From this province will go two battalions of infantry, the famed "Princess Pats" and the Seaforth Highlanders, and a battalion of machine-gunners, the Westminster Regiment.

The war strength of a battalion is 668 men. There are four companies of 100 men to a battalion, the remainder of the 668 being made up of headquarters staff.

In a division are nine battalions and in each division are three artillery brigades.

Because of improvement in technical arms and machines, the number of men to a division has been cut since the last war. From 1914-18 there were 12,000 infantry to a division. The number has been reduced to approximately half, with a proportionate increase in the technical arms branch.

RECRUITING CONTINUES

Recruiting for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry will be continued in Victoria, as a second division will be formed later for overseas service, if and when it is required. These two divisions will form the only Canadian Expeditionary Force at present planned by the Dominion Government.

Following is the complete list:

Divisional headquarters — Divisional cavalry — 1st Hussars, London. Headquarters of divisional artillery.

Headquarters of 1st Field Brigade, R.C.A.—A and B Batteries, R.C.H.A., Kingston; C Battery, R.C.H.A., Winnipeg; 54th Field Battery (H), R.C.A., Brantford.

Headquarters of 2nd Field Brigade, R.C.A.—10th (St. Catharines) Field Battery, R.C.A.; 7th Field Battery, R.C.A., Montreal; 8th Field Battery, R.C.A., Moncton; 73rd Field Battery (H), R.C.A., Magog.

Headquarters of 3rd Field Brigade, R.C.A.—19th Field Battery, R.C.A., Winnipeg; 11th Field Battery, R.C.A., Nelson; 77th Field Battery, R.C.A., Moose Jaw; 92nd Field Battery (H), R.C.A., Edmonton; Anti-tank Regiment, R.C.A.

Headquarters of Divisional Engineers, R.C.E.—2nd Field Park Co., R.C.E., Toronto; 1st Field Co., R.C.E., Halifax; 3rd Field Co., R.C.E., Ottawa; 4th Field Co., R.C.E., Montreal.

Headquarters of Divisional Signals, R.C.C.S.—No. 1 Co., R.C.C.S., London; No. 2 Co., R.C.C.S., Toronto; No. 3 Co., R.C.C.S., Ottawa.

Headquarters of 1st Infantry Brigade — The Royal Canadian Regiment, London, Toronto, St. Jean and Halifax; 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto; Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment; The Toronto Scottish Regiment (Machine Gun).

Headquarters of 2nd Infantry Brigade—The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Vancouver; The Edmonton Regiment; The Saskatoon Light Infantry (Machine Gun); Headquarters of 3rd Infantry Brigade; Royal 22nd Regiment, Quebec; The West Nova Scotia Regiment; The Carleton and York Regiment, New Brunswick; The Royal Montreal Regiment (Machine Gun).

Headquarters of Divisional Army Service Corps, R.C.A.S.C.—Divisional Ammunition Co., Quebec; Divisional Patrol Co., Hamilton; Divisional Supply Column, London; No. 4 Field Ambulance, Fort William; No. 5 Field Ambulance, Hamilton.

SIDE GLANCES

Oxford Party Ending Rest Here

Headed by Capt. Loudon Hamilton of Edinburgh, Scotland, members of the Oxford Group Moral Rearmament Party who have been resting up in Victoria for the last two weeks since they came north from the Hollywood and other California demonstrations, plan to begin their autumn campaign on the Canadian prairies during the next few days.

The kilted Scottish team which stopped here on the way south during the summer, is staying indefinitely in Seattle where its members have turned their efforts to solving the port's labor-capital disputes.

Members here with Capt. Hamilton include: Rev. Alan Thornhill, fellow of Hereford College, Oxford; Mrs. Eric Bentley and Elizabeth Doolittle, Nora Baldwin, Clara May Gibson, Betty Aiken, Toronto; Norman Keene, the golfing pal of Sandy Somerville, London, Ontario; Dick Stollery, Edmonton; Kitty Ross, Winnipeg.

The prairie campaign will be conducted leisurely, but intensively, with no large meetings, and will include most of the larger centres, Capt. Hamilton said.

"Our main objective is to give the highest national service through moral rearmament during the present national emergency," he said. "Moral rearmament maintains national morale. It means that people will be calm in times of crisis and will maintain a positive attitude and be proof against any defeatist mentality. It helps people keep steady in the 'war of nerves' and will make for a panic-proof populace. With its self-accepted discipline it makes for economy of time, effort and manpower. It also means that men will be ready to obey orders without grumbling, and will carry them out in a proper spirit as part of the discipline. They will be reliable and responsible. The quality of a nation's manpower is vital in wartime, therefore anything that tends to improve that quality is of national importance."

"Moral Rearmament brings the spirit of unity within a nation and helps people to work together. It gives home life a unity and a significance even when the husband is away serving and gives added strength in times of anxiety or bereavement. It will counteract the weakening influence of fear, self-pity, loneliness. It means thrift and no wastage, giving people a new sense of responsibility even for government money and property. This will mean less taxes to be paid after the war. Prosperity will not make people selfish or extravagant."

"Any one trained in Moral Re-armament will be able to represent his country overseas in the most effective and most acceptable way. Persons so trained will not be propagandists for selfish ends, but will carry the spirit of right living and right thinking to every nation."

The Overseas League will meet Monday at 3.30 in the Empress Hotel lower lounge. Rev. Spender Darby will be the speaker.

ST. PAUL'S NAVAL AND GARRISON CHURCH—Harvest Thanksgiving services; Holy Communion 8 a.m., matins 10.30 and children's service 11.30. Pastor, Rev. Arthur Bischler. Evening service 7.30. Rev. F. V. Venables.

ST. MARK'S—Rev. Owen L. Jull. Holy Communion 8 and 11. Harvest festival, evensong 7. Rev. J. S. Wickens, special preacher.

ST. PAUL'S—No. 9 Field Ambulance, Montreal; No. 3 Field Hygiene Section, Kingston; Provost Company, R.C.M.P.; No. 3 Divisional Postal Unit, Kingston; Employment Platoon, Toronto.

ST. PAUL'S A.Y.P.A.—held a get-together at the home of Gertrude Mason. Bingo and a sing song were enjoyed by those present. Gertrude Mason and Ruth Redhead volunteered to represent the club on the advisory committee of the Canadian Red Cross. Members were reminded of communion and breakfast on Sunday morning, and the installation of executive of Local Council at St. Luke's on Tuesday at 8.30.

WOMAN CHAUFFEUR NOW

LONDON (CP)—The war is on. War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha's new chauffeur is a member of the Women's Territorial Service, wearing the natty khaki of the force.

Anglican

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — Harvest thanksgiving service and service of intercession. Holy Communion 8 a.m., followed by children's Eucharist, 9.40 a.m. Choral celebration Holy Eucharist 11 a.m. Preacher, the Dean. Festal evensong 7.30 p.m. Precentor, Rev. A. E. G. Hendy. Annual harvest "Home" Memorial Hall, Monday, 8 p.m.

Wednesday corporate Holy Communion service for diocesan and Dominion life members of the Woman's Auxiliary.

ST. JOHN'S—Holy Communion 8 a.m. and 12 noon, Matins and sermon 11. Rev. H. St. J. Payne. Evensong at 7. The rector, Ven. Archdeacon A. E. de Nunns. Subject "Work on the West Coast." Sunday school 9.45 and 11 followed by regular lessons.

Thursday, Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m.

ST. MARY'S, OAK BAY—Holy Communion 8 a.m. and 12 noon, Matins and sermon 11. Rev. H. St. J. Payne. Evensong at 7. The rector, Ven. Archdeacon A. E. de Nunns. Subject "Work on the West Coast." Sunday school 9.45 and 11 followed by regular lessons.

ST. JOHN'S—Holy Communion 8 a.m. and 12 noon, Matins and sermon 11. Rev. H. St. J. Payne. Evensong at 7. The rector, Ven. Archdeacon A. E. de Nunns. Subject "Work on the West Coast." Sunday school 9.45 and 11 followed by regular lessons.

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1,600 B.C. Men For Overseas

British Columbia will supply approximately 1,600 men to the first division of Canadian troops that will be sent overseas at a date to be decided by military authorities and the government.

From this province will go two battalions of infantry, the famed "Princess Pats" and the Seaforth Highlanders, and a battalion of machine-guns, the Westminster Regiment.

The war strength of a battalion is 668 men. There are four companies of 100 men to a battalion, the remainder of the 668 being made up of headquarters staff.

In a division are nine battalions and in each division are three artillery brigades.

Because of improvement in technical arms and machines, the number of men to division has been cut since the last war. From 1914-18 there were 12,000 infantry to a division. The number has been reduced to approximately half, with a proportionate increase in the technical arms branch.

RECRUITING CONTINUES

Recruiting for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry will be continued in Victoria, as a second division will be formed later for overseas service, if and when it is required. These two divisions will form the only Canadian Expeditionary Force at present planned by the Dominion Government.

Following is the complete list:

Divisional headquarters — Divisional cavalry — 1st Hussars, London. Headquarters of divisional artillery.

Headquarters of 1st Field Brigade, R.C.A. — A and B Batteries, R.C.H.A., Kingston; C Battery, R.C.H.A., Winnipeg; 54th Field Battery (H) R.C.A., Brantford.

Headquarters of 2nd Field Brigade, R.C.A.—10th (St. Catharines) Field Battery, R.C.A.; 7th Field Battery, R.C.A., Montreal; 8th Field Battery, R.C.A., Moncton; 73rd Field Battery (H), R.C.A., Magog.

Headquarters of 3rd Field Brigade, R.C.A.—19th Field Battery, R.C.A., Winnipeg; 11th Field Battery, R.C.A., Nelson; 77th Field Battery, R.C.A., Moose Jaw; 92nd Field Battery (H), R.C.A., Edmonton; Anti-tank Regiment, R.C.A.

Headquarters of Divisional Engineers, R.C.E.—2nd Field Park Co., R.C.E., Toronto; 1st Field Co., R.C.E., Halifax; 3rd Field Co., R.C.E., Ottawa; 4th Field Co., R.C.E., Montreal.

Headquarters of Divisional Signals, R.C.C.S.—No. 1 Co., R.C.S., London; No. 2 Co., R.C.S., Toronto; No. 3 Co., R.C.C.S., Ottawa.

Headquarters of 1st Infantry Brigade — The Royal Canadian Regiment, London, Toronto, St. Jean and Halifax; 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto; Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment; The Toronto Scottish Regiment (Machine Gun).

Headquarters of 2nd Infantry Brigade — The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Vancouver; The Edmonton Regiment; The Saskatchewan Light Infantry (Machine Gun); Headquarters of 3rd Infantry Brigade; Royal 22nd Regiment, Quebec; The West Nova Scotia Regiment; The Carleton and York Regiment, New Brunswick; The Royal Montreal Regiment (Machine Gun).

Headquarters of Divisional Army Service Corps, R.C.A.S.C.—Divisional Ammunition Co., Quebec; Divisional Patrol Co., Hamilton; Divisional Supply Column, London; No. 4 Field Ambulance, Fort William; No. 5 Field Ambu-

Oxford Party Ending Rest Here

Headed by Capt. Loudon Hamilton of Edinburgh, Scotland, members of the Oxford Group Moral Rearmament Party who have been resting up in Victoria for the last two weeks since they came north from the Hollywood and other California demonstrations, plan to begin their autumn campaign on the Canadian prairies during the next few days.

The kilts Scottish team which stopped here on the way south during the summer, is staying indefinitely in Seattle where its members have turned their efforts to solving the port's labor-capital disputes.

Members here with Capt. Hamilton include: Rev. Alan Thornhill, fellow of Hereford College, Oxford; Mrs. Eric Bentley and Elizabeth Doolittle, Nora Baldwin, Clara May Gibson, Betty Aiken, Toronto; Norman Keene, the golfing pal of Sandy Somerville, London, Ontario; Dick Stollery, Edmonton; Kitty Ross, Winnipeg.

The prairie campaign will be conducted leisurely, but intensively, with no large meetings, and will include most of the larger centres, Capt. Hamilton said.

"Our main objective is to give the highest national service through moral rearmament during the present national emergency," he said. "Moral rearmament maintains national morale. It means that people will be calm in times of crisis and will maintain a positive attitude and be proof against any defeatist mentality. It helps people keep steady in the 'war of nerves' and will make for a panic-proof populace. With its self-accepted discipline it makes for economy of time, effort and manpower. It also means that men will be ready to obey orders without grumbling, and will carry them out in a proper spirit as part of the discipline. They will be reliable and responsible."

Wednesday, morning at 10:30, Holy Communion. Service of intercession at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

ST. COLUMBIA, Strawberry Vale — Holy Communion 9:30 a.m. Sunday school 10 a.m., evensong 7:30. Pastor, Rev. S. J. Wickens.

ST. MATTHIAS — Ven. Archdeacon F. C. Cornish. Holy Communion 8 a.m., junior church 9:35 a.m., Sunday school 9:45 a.m., Choral Communion 11 a.m., even-song 7:30.

ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS — 11 a.m., matins and sermon. Rev. Canon Stocken.

ST. BARNABAS — Holy Communion, 8:30; choral Eucharist and sermon, 11:30; evensong and sermon, 7:30; every day at 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist and intercessions for all mankind. Wednesday, 8 p.m., special service of intercession.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Royal Oak — Harvest festival; Rev. S. J. Wickens. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and sermon at 11:30. Rev. O. L. Jull, evensong at 7:30.

CADBROOK BAPTIST CHURCH — Fortnight service 7:30 p.m., Pennylyn Road Hall. Pastor, Rev. Robert Connell.

ESQUIMALT UNITED — Harvest thanksgiving service Sunday.

TUESDAY, MORNING AT 10:30, HARVEST SERVICE.

PARKDALE SUNDAY SCHOOL — Rally day service, St. Mark's Hall, 2. Special singing girls' choir under Miss Catherine Craig; speaker E. G. Marriott.

ST. ALBAN'S — Holy Communion 8 a.m. Family worship period 11 a.m. Morning prayer. Evening prayer 7 p.m. Rev. F. Cowley at both services. Wednesday, 10:30 a.m. Holy Communion and intercession.

ST. JOHNS, Colwood — Rev. R. E. M. Yerburgh. Matins and Holy Communion 11 a.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Langford — Rev. R. E. M. Yerburgh. Harvest festival services, Holy Communion 8 a.m. Evensong, 7:30.

ST. PAUL'S NAVAL AND GARRISON CHURCH — Harvest thanksgiving services; Holy Communion 8 a.m., matins 10:30 a.m. and children's service 11:30. Pastor, Rev. Arthur Bischler. Even-song, 7:30. Rev. F. V. Venables.

ST. MARK'S — Rev. Owen L. Jull. Holy Communion 8 and 11. Harvest festival, evensong 7. Rev. J. S. Wickens, special preacher.

ST. PAUL'S A.Y.P.A. — Rev. Dr. G. A. Reynolds' — Morning service, "Our Sovereign's Call to Prayer," Dr. A. S. Irrie, assisted by Percy Wills. Ordinance of Lord's Supper will follow. Evening service, "He Goeth Before." Dr. Irrie; soloist, Mrs. James Oakman, soprano.

Special meetings for the week will include the midweek service Tuesday at 8 p.m., prayer and testimony, and men's prayer circle Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST — Guest preacher, Rev. W. J. Thomson of Dunbar Heights regular Baptist Church, president of the Convention of Regular Baptist Churches of B.C. Morning service, subject, "Encouragement; With God for the Future." Evening service, 7:30, subject, "The Validity of the Cross," followed by observation of the Lord's Supper. War-time call to prayer and intercession 3 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m. Ordination service for Fred Frewing. Pastors from mainland and island churches will take part.

FIRST BAPTIST — Morning service, "The Demands of God," sacrament of the Lord's Supper following service. Evening, Rev. G. A. Reynold, "Hitler's Objectives." Morning soloist, Miss S. M. Muir. Anthem by choir. A Coles, soloist. Evening service, Miss Chrissie Honeychurch, soloist. Anthem, "Come, Holy Ghost."

Sunday school rally to which parents and adults are invited, 10 o'clock. Wednesday evening at 8 usual midweek prayer service.

ST. PAUL'S A.Y.P.A. — St. Paul's A.Y.P.A. held a get-together at the home of Gertrude Mason. Bingo and a sing song were enjoyed by those present. Gertrude Mason and Ruth Redhead volunteered to represent the club on the advisory committee of the Canadian Red Cross. Members were reminded of communion and breakfast on Sunday morning, and the installation of executive of Local Council at St. Luke's on Tuesday at 8:30.

WOMAN CHAUFFEUR NOW

LONDON (CP) — The war is on. War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha's new chauffeur is a member of the Women's Territorial Service, wearing the natty khaki of the force.

Anglican

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — Harvest thanksgiving service and service of intercession. Holy Communion 8 a.m., followed by children's Eucharist, 9:40 a.m. Choral celebration Holy Eucharist 11 a.m. Preacher, the Dean. Festal evensong, 7:30 p.m. Precentor, Rev. A. E. G. Hendy. Annual harvest "at home" at 8 a.m. Hall. Monday, 8 p.m.

CENTENNIAL UNITED — Wednesday corporate Holy Communion service for diocesan and Dominion life members of the Woman's Auxiliary.

ST. JOHN'S — Holy Communion 8 a.m. and 12 noon, Matins and sermon 11. Rev. H. St. Payne. Evensong at 7. The rector, Ven. Archdeacon A. de L. Nunn. Subject "Work on the West Coast." Sunday school 9:45 a.m., prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

OAK BAY UNITED — Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at both services. Pastor, Rev. F. R. G. Dredge. Morning service, "What can separate us from the love of God?" Evening subject "Temples of God." Selections by the choir.

WILKINSON ROAD — Sunday school and adult Bible, 10 a.m., followed by public worship 11:15. Rev. W. Allan minister. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 12 noon. Sunday school 9:45 a.m., prayer meeting, Tuesday, October 10, Thanksgiving dinner. Guest speaker, Nellie McClung.

BELMONT UNITED — Morning service, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the choir will sing. Sunday school, 9:45 a.m. Evening service: Pastor, Rev. Bryce H. Wallace. Topic, "God and Democracy." The anthem, Tuesday, 8 p.m. Y.P.S. meeting: Wednesday, 8 p.m.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN — Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Pastor, Rev. J. Lewis McLean. Morning sermon, "Call It Ichabod." Evening subject "Follow Christ—If You Can." Installation of Y.P.S. executive. Choir music: Morning soloist, A. W. Trevett. Evening soloist, Allan Anderson.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN — Morning thanksgiving service, Rev. James Hyde, "What God Requires from All His People." Miss Sheila Conway, guest soloist. Evening, Rev. James Hyde, "The Love and Mercy of God Revealed to His Wandering Sheep." Sunday school 9:45 a.m. Cadet Robertson evening soloist. Communion service October 8.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNITED CHURCH — Morning service, Soloist, Mrs. Bourke. Guest speaker, Rev. Dr. W. J. Slipper. Anthem by choir.

GARDEN CITY — Sunday school 2:15 under superintendence of Miss Muriel Rudd. Evening service 7:30, pastor, Rev. D. W. Phillips, Royal Oak. Choir practice Thursday 8 p.m.

VICTORIA WEST UNITED — Morning service 11. Pastor, Rev. C. D. Clarke, anthem by the choir, soloist, George Guy. Sunday school 9:45, C. Milley, superintendent. Wednesday, thanksgiving social 8 p.m. under Women's Association.

JAMES BAY UNITED — Evening service 7:30. Pastor, Rev. C. D. Clarke, Gilbert Margison, guest soloist. Sunday school classes 11 a.m.

United Church of Canada

FAIRFIELD UNITED CHURCH — Morning service, Pastor, Rev. Norman J. Cress. Morning subject to adults, "No Hatred," to children, "A Gallant King." Evening subject, "Tolerance." Music by Misses Maurine and Gwen Whitehouse, William Inglis, Frank Tupman, Miss Dorothy Parsons and choir. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN — Morning service, Pastor, Rev. A. E. Whitehouse. Morning sermon, "Call It Ichabod." Evening subject, "God's Unsuspected Purposes." Music by Misses Maurine and Gwen Whitehouse, William Inglis, Frank Tupman, Miss Dorothy Parsons and choir. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of services.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN — Morning thanksgiving service, Rev. James Hyde, "What God Requires from All His People." Miss Sheila Conway, guest soloist. Evening, Rev. James Hyde, "The Love and Mercy of God Revealed to His Wandering Sheep." Sunday school 9:45 a.m. Cadet Robertson evening soloist. Communion service October 8.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN — Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Pastor, Rev. J. Macleod Niven. Evening song service. Alex. Hall, Gospel soloist. Short testimonial by Messrs. Hitchman, senior and junior.

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ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN — Sacrament of the Lord

THE COMIC ZOO

By Scarbo



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10-1

Stories in Stamps



STRASBOURG READY FOR ANOTHER WAR

ORDERS for evacuation of civilians have been issued in Strasbourg, the "City of Strife" on the French frontier. But war is not new to Strasbourg. For centuries the inhabitants of this Alsace city have known war and all its horrors.

The Franks took the city from the Romans in the fifth century, and until Louis XIV seized it in 1681 Strasbourg was German territory, at times an imperial city. Under French rule the city prospered, for Louis XIV was wise enough not to try to force Strasbourgers to pay heavy taxes or to serve in his armies. The people became so thoroughly French that the "Marseillaise," the French national anthem, was born there.

In 1870, after 100 days' siege, the city surrendered to the Germans, but Prussian imperialists were unable to force its whole-hearted return to the German nation. After the World War it was returned to France.

Strasbourg is noted for its 13th century cathedral, one of the most famous examples of Gothic art. The building was severely damaged by German artillery fire in 1870, escaped destruction in the World War.

Famous, too, is the cathedral's clock, a masterpiece of mechanism, that not only records time, but the movement of stars, planets, and acts as a calendar as well.

The Cathedral of Strasbourg is shown on the French stamp, above, issued to commemorate the 500th anniversary of its completion.



FRANCE FIGHTS NEW FOE—DECLINING BIRTHRATE

ALMOST as alarming to France as Nazi Germany's bomb menace is her own rapidly declining birthrate. With the increase in French population far behind that of other world powers, French economists search for some plan to rebuild the nation's manpower.

Latest statistics show the French birthrate is only 30,000 above the deathrate, and of that number, precedent indicates, only

20,000 will reach maturity—war permitting.

France's population has increased from 38,000,000 in 1865 to 42,000,000 in 1939. During the same period German population has grown from 38,000,000 to 78,000,000, Great Britain from 24,000,000 to 47,000,000, Italy's 24,000,000 to 43,000,000, and Japan 32,000,000 to 70,000,000.

Suggested schemes to increase the birthrate include revision of French inheritance laws, loans from public funds to young couples who intend to marry, family allowances or extra payments to workmen with children, increase of the present public allowance to nursing mothers, and strict penalties for illegal operations and laws against propaganda directed at discouraging family life.

France has enlisted the help of stamps in the campaign, too. A recent issue of two semi-postals, one of which is shown above, was surcharged for the National Alliance for the increase of the French population.

• STAMP NEWS



THE PRINCIPALITY of Monaco commemorates the Eighth International University Championships with a new series of stamps of the stadium design, shown above.

The Games, originally scheduled to be held in Austria, were transferred to Monaco after the Anschluss, and will be held in the Stadium Louis II, pictured on the stamp.

Five values of the stadium stamp will be followed by a single stamp showing the principality's coat of arms.

Sales of the 3-cent U.S. Hawaiian commemorative, removed from sale July 31, totaled 78,454,450 stamps, postal officials have announced.

China's Constitution issue, commemorating the sesquicentennial of the adoption of the United States Constitution, has been placed on the American market. The stamps show flags of China and United States and a map of Asia, with China outlined in contrast.

It is reported that these stamps, which show Manchukuo as Chinese territory, were not permitted in mails in those areas under Japanese control.

Complete new issues of all classes of stamps is forecast for Siam, which soon will be known as "Muang Thai," which means "land of freemen."

New issues: Spain, three values in Cervantes autograph design; Nicaragua, two air mail commemorative sets honoring President Somoza.

RED RYDER



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CONTINUED

THE VAN SWAGGERS
STARRING
AUNT MIN
BY
RUSS WESTOVER
Registered U. S. Patent Office.



MOVIE SCRAPBOOK 'SHOTS'



Hedy Lamarr, glamorous star, who has just completed work opposite Robert Taylor in "Lady of the Tropics," is headed for censor trouble again because of her sultry exotism (remember her first plunge in the European film "Ecstasy"?).



Who wouldn't envy producer Hunt Stromberg and director George Cukor after a glimpse of this picture taken between scenes of "The Women," starring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Others include Paulette Goddard, Joan Fontaine, Mary Boland, Phyllis Povah and Florence Nash.

HOROSCOPE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1

This is not an important day in planetary direction. In the early morning there may be a tendency toward self-deception and a disinclination to look at facts squarely. Egotism may be prevalent under this rule which inclines both men and women to over-value their own talents and achievements. Church work today may appear rather discouraging, but there is to be widespread interest in religion in coming months.

Warning is given that the younger generation may demand much money and extensive privileges. The stars seem to presage a rise in the tide of liberalism in educational circles. A crisis in social relations may be expected as scandals multiply and lack of high moral standards increases among persons of all ages.

In the coming week many lines of trade will be active. Business should be encouraging. Merchants may expect generous spending for Christmas. Thrift is enjoined by all who see beyond the day. Financial affairs are to assume serious phases in 1940.

Political plans will be secretly pushed and public speculation will be directed toward men who will not long retain their prominence. Surprises will mark many important human activities and will be particularly numerous where candidates for high offices are involved. The death of a candidate is prognosticated.

The health of men in high government offices is prophesied for the autumn. An act of God may change the map of Europe in the new year. Dictators will disagree among themselves. In Spain, General Franco will prove his independence of other rulers and may achieve greater power than has been allotted to him by other European rulers.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of a year of more or less financial anxiety. Subjects of this sign should restrain their inclinations to spend. Efforts to obtain promotion or advance in salary should be postponed.

Children born on this day probably will be refined, artistic and kindly. These subjects of Libra may be talented as players or stage or screen.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2

Adverse aspects are active today and it is wise to delay important matters until late in the afternoon. This is not a favorable date for starting anything important. Judgment may be untrustworthy while this configuration prevails. It is not a fortunate sway for attorneys whose advice may be costly but not helpful.

The head of the family may be inclined toward drastic economies. This is lucky where boys and girls take the hint to be self-supporting. The seers presage need of partnership between young and old who desire to make the best of their opportunities. Economic problems may assume novel phases and should be carefully studied.

This is not a lucky day for women. Competition will be extreme, blocking many positions that are desired by women. The wise will cultivate whatever talents they possess which promise novelty in achievement. This is a threatening rule for aviation and may forecast accidents. There is a promising sign for commerce.

The relief problem will disturb all who are concerned with the future. Lack of aid is to have a far-reaching effect upon persons who have lost their initiative and independence. Increase of crime

Tales of Real Dogs

Payson Terhune By Albert

BLACKIE: (I Wish I Had Owned Him)

BLACKIE was a Gordon setter. He belonged to Fred L. Morris of Lawrence, Kansas. He was the kind of dog I might have owned. An own-your-own-soul dog, who did his own thinking and did it along his own lines, as you shall see: not a trick-playing "Wonder Dog," but using the great and normal brain which is the heritage of all good dogs.

I am especially glad to write of Blackie's brilliant achievements because he was a Gordon. And Gordon setters are not well enough understood and appreciated by the American dog-world at large. (Forty years ago my grand Gordon setter, Rob Roy, taught me more than I could teach him; and he taught me what dogs of his breed are able to do.)

The Gordon is large, as a rule, for a setter. He is black, with tan markings. People who have not taken the trouble to dig patiently and gently beneath his thin crust of reserve have said he is stubborn and dull; even stupid.

He is nothing of the kind. He is one of the finest and wisest dogs in the world. But you must show him you are able to comprehend and appreciate him, before he will be at his splendid best with you. Remember that.

There is little he can't do—in the hunting field or in the home—if he chooses to. And he chooses to, if he has the right training. I recommend him, 100 per cent.

So, to our story:

Blackie was born in a pump house in a Kansas oil field. Fred L. Morris acquired him in early puppyhood, and proceeded as soon as possible to train him as a duck-hunter.

DIVING FOR CRIPPLES

The ordinary field dog has no worse obstacles in his work than bramble patches and stiff terrain.

The duck-hunting dog must be able to swim in ice-choked water, to dive if necessary, to do a dozen things the field dog never is called on to achieve.

The average Gordon setter is a field dog. Morris trained Blackie for water-work as well. The kind of job usually left to a retriever.

Morris had made no mistake. Blackie developed a positive genius in the duck-blinds. He taught himself, for instance, the rather difficult art of "diving for cripples."

Most ducks, wounded and unable to fly, will try to escape by diving. Blackie would dive after such cripples, overtake and catch

them under water, and carry them to his master.

Once, he dived after a huge and powerful Canada wild goose that had been winged. This was quite a different matter from retrieving a small duck. Blackie caught his prey, but could not bring him at once to the surface. The goose was fighting too hard and with too much weight and strength.

Just as Morris began to fear his great dog had been drowned, the head of the goose appeared, weaving and thrashing about, within arm's reach of the boat. Slowly and strugglingly the rest of the body followed the head.

Last of all, appeared Blackie's jaws, gripping the bird's hindquarters. He had beaten the goose at the latter's own game. Another two strokes, and he thrust the floundering fowl into Morris' outstretched hand—a pretty bit of work, and long-talked-of among local hunters.

THE PRICE OF A MEAL

Blackie's training had included the job of housedog and of chum, quite as much as of retrieving. He was his master's constant companion, at home and abroad. And it was on a visit to the Lawrence branch of the Elks Club that the setter showed an odd trait in his nature.

Ordinarily he was well behaved and unobtrusive. But, let some member of the club rattle a bunch of keys in opening a locker, and Blackie burst into a gust of noisy rage. Nobody knew why. The sound very evidently was associated in the dog's memory with some disagreeable past experience. And he resented it fiercely.

There were variations of this. Once, the setter flew at a man who was entering the room and who was jingling some coins in his pocket. As Blackie dashed at him, the man shouted to Morris to call off his savage dog. Morris replied calmly:

"Blackie isn't savage. He's begging. He hears that money in your pocket and he wants a nickel. Just a nickel. No more. No less. Give it to him; and watch."

A nickel was produced. Blackie snatched it from the giver's hand, with a grunt of thanks, and trotted off toward the kitchen; followed by several members of the club. Straight up to the chef, the dog went; and laid the money carefully at the latter's feet.

"Got the price of a meal, have you, Blackie?" asked the chef

who was busy. "All right. Wait a minute."

Presently he tossed a handful of pork scraps onto a tin dish and put them in front of Blackie. The dog did not like pork; as the chef would have remembered if he had not been in a rush and had had time to think.

After a disdainful sniff at the scraps, Blackie picked up his muckle carefully and marched out of the kitchen and thence out of the building with it to a hot dog stand—a freak exploit which won for him a half-column feature story next day from a newspaperman who was among the onlookers.

After that, people in the street began to hand nickels to the setter. Always Blackie took the preferred coins and always with a muffled little bark of thanks. Then he would stride away with his money.

Usually he would carry the coin to a butcher shop where he was known or to a confectioner's. There he would lay it on the counter; and accept with grateful dignity whatever food was given to him in exchange for it, unless it was a kind of food he didn't care for. In such cases he would retrieve his nickel and walk out of the shop to trade elsewhere.

By this time the newspaperman had made Blackie a historic figure. His feats in hunting ducks and in collecting money were the talk of the region. More and more attentions—and all this admiration.

HE BANKED HIS SURPLUS

To him, there was only one man on earth and that man was Frank L. Morris, his master. The plaudits of the crowd meant nothing to him. But the nickels of the crowd were most acceptable.

Morris began to check up. He knew Blackie could not possibly spend all those nickels on his daily food. What became of the rest of them? His master resolved to watch the dog and to try to solve the mystery.

The answer proved to be simple enough. Blackie had had the uncanny sense to use his money as thrifty humans use theirs. In other words, what he did not need to spend, he put by for a rainy day. Morris wrote, later:

"I found that when he wasn't hungry he banked his nickels. He banked them in the rumble seat of a disused little car of mine. I tracked him, secretly, and caught him at it. I checked up, and I found no fewer than 12 nickels carefully hidden there."

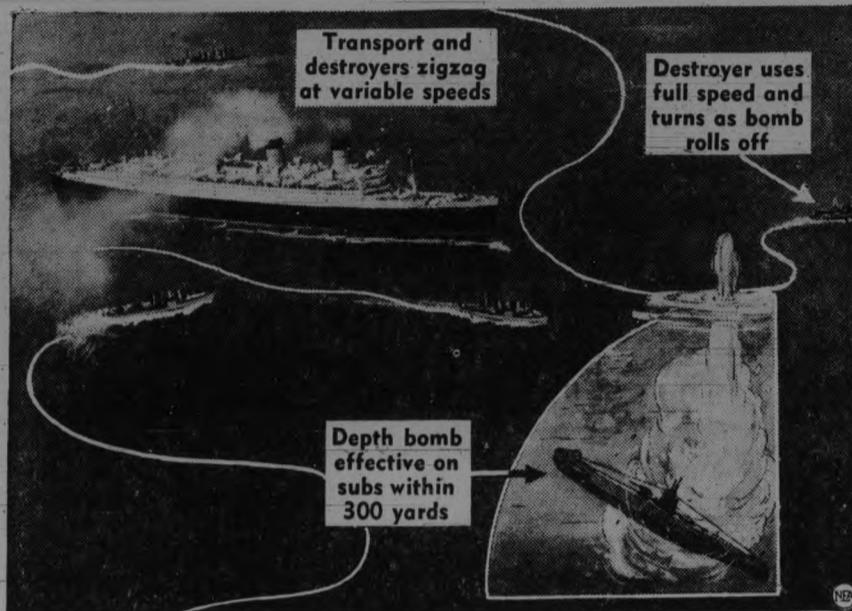
"They were safely banked in his rumble seat headquarters. He kept on adding to the hoard. Then when he needed cash for food, he would go to the rumble seat and withdraw a five-cent deposit."

When strange old wise Blackie died, the whole neighborhood mourned. Poems and editorials were written about him and an engraved stone marked his grave.



Clark Gable and Carole Lombard are enjoying their married life bit by bit between picture engagements. Here they are on the golf course at Del Monte. Gable's hair just one shade shorter than that of his bride. That's on account of Gable still having Rhett Butler's hair, grown for that part in "Gone With the Wind."

How Big a Threat Is the Submarine?



This is how shipping is protected in suspected submarine areas. Four destroyers are used to protect each transport. Setting a zigzag or circling course, they range as much as a mile from the ship they protect until they reach an area of suspected danger, when they close in toward the transport and circle nearby to locate the submarine and attack with depth bombs.

By L-COM HARLEY F. COPE

IN 1914 THE WAR value of the submarine was little known. One day early in the World War a small German submarine, the U-9, under the command of Otto Weddigen, startled the world by sinking in quick succession three British cruisers — the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. The destruction was accomplished with much the same ease as shooting tame ducks on a pond. The victims had been steaming along unmindful of danger. After the first ship had been sunk, the other two had stopped and obligingly waited to be torpedoed.

At that time ships knew nothing of defence against submarines — much less about defence. The cruiser losses, however, taught the allies a valuable lesson which they were quick to profit by.

Thereafter ships did not steer straight courses, but changed at odd times, commencing what was later termed zigzagging. When a

ship was sunk, the destroyers stopped and recovered the survivors while the large ships fled in different directions.

DEFENSIVE WEAPONS DEVELOPED

But no offensive weapon had been developed for use against the submarine. The first zigzag tactics adopted were too simple. The U-boat commanders, becoming more skilled through experience, were able to get in many successful attacks. More and more tonnage was lost by the Allies.

Then the curve of U-boat success took a very decided drop. This was brought about through several means.

First, a bomb — known later as the depth charge — that exploded under water and exerted a crushing blow to the submarine's hull was invented.

Secondly, the convoy system was adopted. Groups of ships, carefully guarded by escorting destroyers and cruisers, were

taken by zigzagging courses over irregular routes.

Thirdly, every time a U-boat was lost (about 175 were destroyed during the war) a valuable, experienced skipper was lost with it. The result was that the new U-boat commanders could never keep their experience abreast or ahead of the allied anti-submarine tactics.

During the last stages of the war, very few successful submarine attacks were made — and those few generally by the experienced submarine captains who still survived. Convoy after convoy sailed the seas without the loss of a single boat.

SUB'S RANGE IS SMALL

It should be noted that there is no record of a submarine taking part in a major sea battle. The reason is fairly obvious. The modern battle covers too large an area for a submarine to keep in contact.

Since the war started, 31 British merchant and passenger ships have been sunk by German submarines. The sinking of ships is not in itself a violation of international law, if done in accordance with a five-power protocol accepted by Germany in 1936. Under these rules of restricted submarine warfare, sinkings are not held justifiable unless the ship either resists or refuses to stop on command, or, if it does stop, until safety of passengers and crew, and ship's papers are assured. Britain is protesting that many of the sinkings laid to Nazi submarines were done in a manner outlawed by international law. Particularly, the British charge the sinking of the passenger liner Athenia was a "most horrible example." The Germans disclaim responsibility. No rules apply, of course, to sinkings of war vessels like the aircraft carrier Courageous. Sketch above illustrates a sinking — "illegal" if the ship obeyed the submarine's commands, but "legal" if the ship resisted or tried to run.

On the surface, where it can run at good speeds on its engines, a sub is very vulnerable, can be sunk with ease by other men-of-war. Submerged, it is slow and can never keep up with a fast moving field of battle.

After the last war, it was quite plain that, unless means were found to prevent the submarine from dealing its attacks, it was the most deadly weapon in the world. The Allies had found the antidote for submarine poison in use of the convoys and depth charges.

Now the question was one of overcoming some of the sub's inherent weaknesses so it could again become the menace it was in 1914-16. All navies undoubtedly made valiant efforts in that direction.

The first step would be to train the submarine commanders to make attacks on high speed, zig-zagging targets, well protected by screening destroyers and cruisers. Over a period of years it is only natural to assume that this has been accomplished by the warring nations, and that a large number of replacement officers are available against inevitable losses.

MUST REMAIN HIDDEN

The modern submarine is a more seaworthy boat, has a longer cruising radius, possesses better periscopes, engines, storage batteries and listening gear than those of the last war. But every submarine has weaknesses which have been impossible to overcome.

Once a submerged submarine is sighted by a surface craft or airplane, it can almost be stricken from the books, for the large depth charges of today would crush in its hull in less time than it takes to tell it.

A

submarine could be built with enough potential speed to remain in the field of battle, but it would destroy itself by making its presence known long before it could reach its destination. Its long, feathery, tell-tale mark, stirred up at high speed, would be noted by every airplane and surface craft within miles of it. Operators of the listening devices on destroyers would have it centred on their phones before it could even get close to the shooting range of the fighting ships.

This still leaves the submarine out of big sea battles unless some crippled warship wanders by it while it is running submerged at low speed.

So it all boils down to this. The modern submarine skippers can get successful attacks in on zig-zagging, screened convoys, provided they are able to evade the watchful eyes of the airplanes and destroyers and can still keep their hearts in the game with huge depth charges jarring their eye teeth loose.

The submarine remains a weapon of opportunity. It presents a deadly menace to the unwary. Without adequate convoy it will take a great toll of enemy merchantmen, and is, of all naval vessels, the most difficult to locate and to destroy.

Modern Aerial Bombing Triple Menace

BOMB-SHATTERED Warsaw and other Polish cities will hardly be alone in their misery for long. Reprisal bombings against German manufacture and transportation centres can be expected, especially now that England and France have taken their places on the new World War battle line. English and French cities in their turn can expect the wasting visitations of planes marked with the swastika. Hence evacuations, blackouts, air-raid warnings.

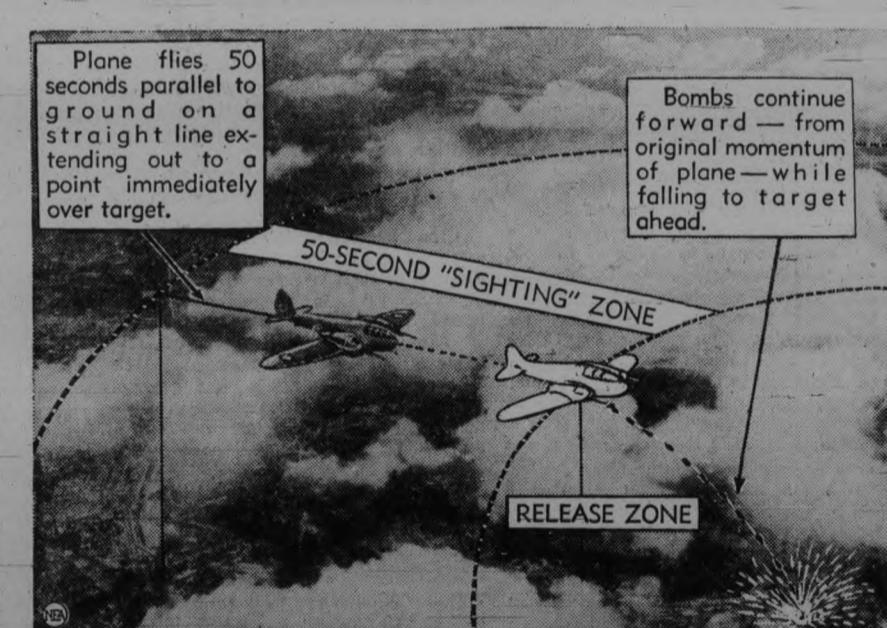
Danger from the skies in present-day warfare means aerial bombing, and the civilians in the cities will be likely to have three distinct types of menace dropped on them from high overhead.

1. Explosive bombs containing up to a ton of shattering explosive that will virtually destroy any objects they hit. Tests have shown that it takes 80 feet of earth or 12 feet of concrete to protect against some of these giant bombs. One explosion from such a bomb can shatter a whole city block of ordinary dwellings. Against such giant bombs civilians can expect little effective protection other than those bomb-proof shelters already built or the more massive buildings and subways which exist in cities.

POTENT WEAPONS

2. More personal, in its attack on civilian population, is the gas bomb. The rush to supply gas masks to all the people of Europe's capitals is evidence of the menace which military leaders believe poison gas bombs will bring.

The imminence of poison gas bombings raises the question of whether new and yet undisclosed gases exist in the laboratories which occurred during the



This photo-diagram illustrates how a plane in level flight aims its bombs at a ground target ahead, releasing them according to a prearranged formula depending on speed and altitude. The interval of straight flight robs the attacking plane for almost a minute of the protective dodging tactics by which it seeks to avoid the fire of anti-aircraft units below.

anything now known. There is such a possibility, but reasoning suggests that while there may be secret gases they would probably not be more efficient than known gases. Chlorine and mustard gas (dichloroethyl sulfide) were potent weapons during the first World War, and can do major damage by themselves.

One reason for their continued use in the new conflict would be that the methods for their efficient manufacture and handling have been worked out. There will not be any delay in their application which occurred during the

last war. It took the Allies at that time a year to get into production of mustard gas after the first German attacks.

WIND DISPELS GAS

The enemy of all poison gases is wind, which can disperse the gases until the concentrations fall below those which will cripple or kill. A principal military advantage of mustard gas, during the World War was its weight. It would seep down into trenches, shell pockets and dugouts and contaminate them for days.

This means, for civilian city

populations, that the first menace of mustard gas can be overcome by going to the second stories of homes. Gas-proof shelters, effective for some period of time, are cheap to construct in most homes, and it is required that city dwellers will retire to such shelters during the actual attack and await, if necessary, the arrival of trained rescue squads to clear up the gas menace by the application of chlorine of lime about the premises.

The biggest danger from gas attacks is the panic that might be induced. Confusion, due to fear

and not due particularly to the action of the gas itself, is expected to bring the greatest menace to the most people.

This has spurred efforts to combat fear by training the populations of large European cities in the use of the gas mask and the steps to be undertaken in event of an aerial gas attack.

3. The final menace from aerial attack is aimed not so much at personal injury as is poison gas, but toward property damage. The giant explosive bombs, of course, cause such damage, but these losses are costly to produce and will not be widely used for general destruction, but only against the most important military objectives.

However, fire is still about the best destroyer of property that exists, and so a serious factor in an aerial bombardment is the fire-creating bomb.

The thermite bomb, producing temperatures from 2,300 to 2,700 degrees Centigrade, is a fire producer par excellence. A new type contains a core of thermite encased in a shell of magnesium, the highly inflammable metal used in the old-fashioned photo-flash powder, and this will be even more effective in spreading fire.

Incendiary bombs are usually small — typically only about two pounds in weight. They are heavy enough, however, to break through the ordinary slate or tile roof common in European cities, and set fire to upper-story wooden construction. Improvised anti-incendiary defences include thick layers of sand on attic floors and buckets of sand to smother the thermite flame.

The weather would, perhaps, determine the type of attack which will be made on a given city at a given time. In windy weather thermite bombs, spreading fires will be a good rule.

This wind, however, would be just the thing not desired for gas bombing, and so on a quiet day thermite bombs will probably give place to gas bombs. The great explosive bombs, of course, will be equally effective upon all occasions.



The full tragedy of modern bombing is shown in this remarkable picture taken by a photographer in an ambulance at an unnamed scene of hostilities. The figures fleeing in the centre were badly injured. It graphically proves the contention that one explosion from a giant bomb can shatter a whole city block of ordinary buildings.

After the proper protective methods were worked out for defence against gas attacks during the last war, the effectiveness of this wartime weapon declined rapidly among the disciplined and trained troops. The basic idea behind civilian training is to obtain, to the greatest degree possible, civilian discipline.

MUSIC**Splendid Continental Tribute To Britain's Younger Composers: Latvia a Nation of Song**

By G.J.D.

*"Into my heart an air that kills**From you far country blows.**What are those blue remembered hills?**What spires? What farms are those?"*

—A. E. Housman's "A Shropshire Lad."

IT WAS NOT SO LONG AGO when the foreign press (on the European Continent) were writing in a most eulogistic manner of British music and composers.

Hermann Scherchen, writer and conductor, was especially given to praise. In a monthly magazine devoted to music, the Schweizerische Musikzeitung, he said: "More astonishing than the liberation of Switzerland from Germany's hegemony is the birth and growth of that independent British school which, beginning with Delius and continuing with Holst, Vaughan-Williams, Bax, Ireland and Bliss, numbers among its younger representatives such rare talents as Van Dieren, Goossens, Lambert, Walton, Rawsthorne, Darnton, Elizabeth Maconchy (who,) says, "deserves to be placed in the front rank of the younger Europeans), Elizabeth Lutyen (with a talent even more intensive than Maconchy's), Lennox Berkeley and Benjamin Britten, whose personality bears unmistakable stamp of genius."

Scherchen also adds that England has been long influenced by German music. "But today it is the young English composers who are on the way to exercising an influence on those of other countries. It may well be Britten's lot to make England the leader among music-producing nations."

FURTHER TRIBUTE

AFTER PAYING TRIBUTE to the compositions of Edward J. Dent, "which," he says, "ought not to remain unperformed and unpublished," he points to the works of Rootham and Charles Wood; to the great work of the three English musical knights, Beecham, Wood and Boult, and to Kenneth Wright, Julian Herbage, Miss Instone (of the B.B.C.), the late Hubert Foss, Ernest Newman, the dean of English music critics, Scott Goddard and many others.

A full translation of this thought-compelling article ought to be decidedly welcome to all who enjoy musical reading. The Schweizerische Musikzeitung is a Swiss paper and is the official program of the Zurich Festival. It contained special articles and notices of the works performed at the festival this summer. And in the June issue of the same paper is a story of Mozart's unfinished opera "L'Oca del Cairo" and some particulars of the score made by Hans Redlich in 1938.

LATVIA'S MUSIC MOSTLY CHORAL

LATVIA IS ONE of the three independent states at the moment very much in the news of eastern Europe's war struggles. It is bounded north and south by Estonia and Lithuania respectively, on the west by the Gulf of Riga and on the east by the Soviet Union (Russia).

The people of this state are very musical, and during the summer a selected choir from Riga and other parts of the country gave some concerts in London, England. Their programs were wholly Latvian choral music, which aroused considerable interest and wide press publicity, especially in the musical magazine of London.

Theirs is a cruel history! Only this year did Latvia come of age as an independent state, but its people and their musical art are ancient. For centuries they were mere serfs and lacked the means of acquiring musical instruments under Russian-German domination. But the one instrument—Nature's endowment, the voice—served them to excellent purpose. Their sorrow and national longing found expression in it, even at the time when the rest of Europe's instrumental music was reaching its highest development.

REMARKABLE LEVELS

Even in this replacement of other musical outlets by song the Latvians had constantly to guard themselves against the influence of German lieder, which suppressed every sign of Latvian nationalism.

But the Latvian song, which expressed their emotional souls, sad or gay, and was filled with the melancholy of the north, reached remarkable levels of achievement. There is a popular saying that song "accompanies the Latvian from the cradle to the grave."

It still plays its part in the life of the nation; the coming of the spring, storm, war, prayer, work, festivities, traditional ceremonies—all have their popular characteristic asymmetrical rhythms, original and uninfluenced by the poetry of their neighboring peoples.

Soon after the state became independent, the State Conservatoire in Riga was created and the foundations of the National Opera laid. This opera house, where Richard Wagner, as a young man, was conductor for a time, is the state's main musical centre. Here are held the great productions of opera, ballet, symphony, concerts and recitals of international fame.

Nearly all Latvian composers, as one would naturally suppose, are devoted to choral music, which is cultivated at the great song festivals and at the Latvian "Eisteddfods" held in Riga, now a tradition since last century.

'Be Praying For Worlds to Mend'By NELLIE L. MCCLUNG
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THEY ARE MUCH the same in every city, these women who belong to the Local Council, picked from many affiliated societies. There is a look of seasoned wisdom in their faces, as of people who have moved many amends, and are still pursuing the ultimate good, even though many of their bright plans which began with aspirations ended in aspirins.

I listened yesterday to the deliberations of a local council from a back seat in a pleasant hall, and the whole arrangements, from the purple and pink asters on the president's table to the soft-footed warden who sat at the side door to conduct late-comers to their seats with a minimum of noise, was so typical of a well-ordered meeting anywhere I am going to write about it. It might have been a meeting in Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg or Edmonton.

Some people are able to detect great differences between east and west, but the women who belong to these national groups have developed certain characteristics of speech and manner. Above all they were serious and businesslike. They run no side-shows at their meetings. All eyes

are on the president.

BEER ROUTED

Local matters were first discussed. A circus had been in town and certain features of it had been objectionable, and they had prevailed on the police to close these. A little square of ground in a crowded part of the city was now reserved for a park, as the speaker phrased it, "for shelter, shade and meditation." Reference was made to the successful routing of the beer interest in a recent campaign, and the members were urged to take word back to their societies that names must be on municipal voters' lists before October 31.

Then the correspondence was read on the garbage disposal question, which has been before the society for years, and now I have as much as named the city. So far as I know there is only one city in Canada which gives self-determination to its garbage; only one city where the tin can you discard on Saturday night will meet your eye on Sunday morning, dancing brightly on the sea.

This system is not popular with anyone but the gulls. Yet it remains. However, the Local Council is not defeated or dismayed, and some day they will win.

WHEN THE BUSINESS WAS OVER

When the business was over the president disclosed the special object of the meeting. Women, she said, are wondering how they can best serve their country, now that we are at war!

NO HYSTERIA, PLEASE

Obviously there are things we must not do. We had an example here this week, when the rumor of a flour and sugar shortage drove women flying to the stores to buy these, with the result that prices soared. We must see that such things do not happen.

The discussion proceeded in an orderly way. Lovers of peace as these women are, they speak of war as a great national calamity which must be met with fortitude and intelligence. But no man's conscience must be invaded. The women who hand out white feathers to force enlistment were characterized as cruel and barbarous.

Why should any man rush blindly into this awful conflict, bidden by an inflamed public opinion? Let us beware of war hysteria, which shows itself in such crudities and cruelties.

NOT THAT THERE WAS DESPAIR

IN MY THOUGHTS AS I SAT THERE. On the contrary. It seemed like a personal greeting from New York and brought home to me, in an almost uncanny way, the miracle of radio. Woolcott was talking about Irving Berlin, the song writer, and in some clever way—I have forgotten how—he worked in that classic newspaper story about Charles Chaplin, famous city editor of the old New York Evening World. You know, the one about the reporter who, after having been thrown out and bodily assaulted by a man he had been sent to interview, was told by Chaplin to "go right back and tell that blankety-blank he can't intimidate me."

THE STORY MADE A GREAT HIT

WITH THE LISTENERS AS IT ALWAYS DOES—but the point is that I soon discovered how very popular are American broadcasts in England. And having listened to some of the English programs, I am not surprised. As one youngster put it: "They are too like being at school"—meaning, I suppose, too educational, for he added, by way of explanation: "Music, lectures, poetry and all that sort of rot." With all its blatant advertising, its too often moronic programs, the American radio is regarded in England as being vastly entertaining and lively.

A DAY OR TWO AFTER REACHING London, I was lunching at the Savoy Hotel with Hannen Swaffer—sometimes called "the Arthur Brisbane of England"—when we were joined at the table by Charles Graves, author of many books and well-known columnist of the London Daily Mail. Before I was aware of it,

whose business it is to see that their families are fed.

Food must not be wasted, even though we see plenty of it around us. Let there be no more orchard or garden waste or kitchen waste. Many long months will pass before the trees will bud and bear, and the vines yield their increase. Who knows when this conflict will be over? England is preparing for three years.

A visitor from a country district believed it is a mistake for teachers to have maps where the progress of armies is noted each day. What good can it do to burden the sensitive minds of children with stories of bloodshed? Let them knit or sew for the Junior Red Cross by all means. That is practical and pleasant, and gives an outlet for their emotion.

A former president sounded a serious note. She said she believed we would do well to develop a quiet spirit. This whole conflict is a struggle against evil things. It is a spiritual conflict. Evil can be overcome only by the good. War is always frightful in its destruction of spiritual values.

There is nothing wrong with the women who belong to clubs and churches in Canada, only this—there is not enough of them! Remembering the last war, and how wonderfully many other women rallied to the call for workers, I hope a great effort will be made this time to lead the volunteers, through the labor of their hands, to a finer, inner, invisible kingdom where they will learn to do real world mending.

ATTIC SALT SHAKER

ON THE FIRST evening of a recent visit to England — after an absence of 18 years — I was sitting in the living-room of an old thatched cottage in the heart of rural Sussex, getting my bearings with relatives, some of whom had been born since I was last in the Old Country, when someone switched on the radio and there came floating into the room the voice of Alexander Woolcott, speaking from New York, and speaking so naturally that he might well have been in the room taking part in the conversation or, rather monopolizing the conversation, for we all stopped talking and listened—a natural happening when Woolcott is speaking anywhere, anytime.

IT WAS THE FIRST BROADCAST I had ever listened to in England and its effect on me, momentarily, was somewhat similar to that on the Edinburgh printer who moved to London because he could no longer bear the sight of Carlyle's terrible handwriting, which it had been his lot to struggle with for years and who, on the first day of his new job in that city, was handed a Carlyle manuscript to set up in type.

"IT WAS THE FIRST BROADCAST

I was being asked all sorts of questions about the changes I had noticed in London after so long an absence. I must have answered them. But . . .

NEXT DAY, this is all Graves had me saying—in his famous column "I See Life":

"I have only been here a week and I already feel that I have never been away." (So far, so good.) "Mind you, there are certain differences. Pubs (saloons) are not so friendly as they were. They are so dashed (I am sure I must have said "damned") modern—with glazed tiles, fake fronts and classy exteriors, that they no longer invite one to go in. In the old days it was hard to pass a pub. Today there is no inducement to enter, they are so business-like. Maybe they are cleaner, but goodness only knows whether it is really an asset."

NOW I ASK YOU, is that edifying or instructive? Or even interesting? Can it be that the inimitable Graves was "pulling my leg"—as they say in London? Especially as Swaffer and I were drinking only ginger beer, and neither of us has taken anything stronger for years and years—not matter what we once did, or were.

BY THE WAY, HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK GINGER BEER OUT OF A STONE BOTTLE? No? Then, as the saying goes, "you ain't tasted nothin'."

WHEN IN LONDON, I received

a cheery, if wishful, letter from an American friend — a spiritual companion of Dickens, Thackeray, Goldsmith, old Doctor Johnson, and all—saying:

"Look around a bit and see some of the places you well know that I would like to see, and take care to tell me, if the costermongers still wear pearl buttons on their suits."

WELL, I DID LOOK AROUND AND

saw many of the places he had been sent to interview, was told by Chaplin to "go right back and tell that blankety-blank he can't intimidate me."

NOT THAT THERE WAS DESPAIR

AS I SAT THERE. On the contrary. It seemed like a personal greeting from New York and brought home to me, in an almost uncanny way, the miracle of radio. Woolcott was talking about Irving Berlin, the song writer, and in some clever way—I have forgotten how—he worked in that classic newspaper story about Charles Chaplin, famous city editor of the old New York Evening World. You know, the one about the reporter who, after having been thrown out and bodily assaulted by a man he had been sent to interview, was told by Chaplin to "go right back and tell that blankety-blank he can't intimidate me."

THE STORY MADE A GREAT HIT

WITH THE LISTENERS AS IT ALWAYS DOES—but the point is that I soon discovered how very popular are American broadcasts in England. And having listened to some of the English programs, I am not surprised. As one youngster put it: "They are too like being at school"—meaning, I suppose, too educational, for he added, by way of explanation: "Music, lectures, poetry and all that sort of rot." With all its blatant advertising, its too often moronic programs, the American radio is regarded in England as being vastly entertaining and lively.

A DAY OR TWO AFTER REACHING

London, I was lunching at the Savoy Hotel with Hannen Swaffer—sometimes called "the Arthur Brisbane of England"—when we were joined at the table by Charles Graves, author of many books and well-known columnist of the London Daily Mail. Before I was aware of it,

whose business it is to see that their families are fed.

Food must not be wasted, even though we see plenty of it around us. Let there be no more orchard or garden waste or kitchen waste. Many long months will pass before the trees will bud and bear, and the vines yield their increase. Who knows when this conflict will be over? England is preparing for three years.

A visitor from a country district believed it is a mistake for teachers to have maps where the progress of armies is noted each day. What good can it do to burden the sensitive minds of children with stories of bloodshed? Let them knit or sew for the Junior Red Cross by all means. That is practical and pleasant, and gives an outlet for their emotion.

A former president sounded a serious note. She said she believed we would do well to develop a quiet spirit. This whole conflict is a struggle against evil things. It is a spiritual conflict. Evil can be overcome only by the good. War is always frightful in its destruction of spiritual values.

There is nothing wrong with the women who belong to clubs and churches in Canada, only this—there is not enough of them! Remembering the last war, and how wonderfully many other women rallied to the call for workers, I hope a great effort will be made this time to lead the volunteers, through the labor of their hands, to a finer, inner, invisible kingdom where they will learn to do real world mending.

ATTIC SALT SHAKER

ON THE FIRST evening of a recent visit to England — after an absence of 18 years — I was sitting in the living-room of an old thatched cottage in the heart of rural Sussex, getting my bearings with relatives, some of whom had been born since I was last in the Old Country, when someone switched on the radio and there came floating into the room the voice of Alexander Woolcott, speaking from New York, and speaking so naturally that he might well have been in the room taking part in the conversation or, rather monopolizing the conversation, for we all stopped talking and listened—a natural happening when Woolcott is speaking anywhere, anytime.

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A DAY OR TWO AFTER REACHING

British 'Blue Book' Tells How Europe Went to War

Associated Press

LONDON.

A summary of the British Government's 195-page Blue Book on the final exchanges between Great Britain and Germany in the last few days before Britain's declaration of war September 3, reveals the steps of war as follows:

GERMAN-POLISH RELATIONS

The governing factor in the relations between Germany and Poland during this period was the German-Polish agreement of January 26, 1934. This agreement, which was valid for 10 years, provided that in no circumstances would either party "proceed to the application of force for the purpose of reaching a decision" in any dispute between them.

In the five years after the signature of this pact Herr Hitler made a number of speeches friendly to Poland.

DETERIORATION

The position after the German occupation of Czechoslovakia was summarized in speeches by the Prime Minister at Birmingham on March 17 and by Viscount Halifax, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords on March 20, 1939.

Mr. Chamberlain described the German occupation as "in complete disregard of the principles laid down by the German Government itself," and asked: "Is this the last attack upon a small state, or is it to be followed by others?"

Lord Halifax stated that the action of the German Government was "a complete repudiation of the Munich Agreement and a denial of the spirit in which the negotiators of that agreement bound themselves to co-operate for a peaceful settlement."

In a conversation May 27 between Sir Neville Henderson, His Majesty's ambassador in Berlin, and Field-Marshal Goering, the ambassador warned the field-marshal that Great Britain and France would be involved in war with Germany if Germany attempted to settle German-Polish differences "by unilateral action such as would compel the Poles to resort to arms to safeguard their independence."

GERMAN-POLISH DISCUSSIONS

(April-May, 1939)

In a speech to the Reichstag on April 28, Herr Hitler announced that he had made proposals to the Polish Government that Danzig should return as a free city into the framework of the Reich, and that Germany should receive a route and railway with extraterritorial status through The Corridor in exchange for a 25-year pact of non-aggression and a recognition of the existing German-Polish boundaries as "ultimate."

Herr Hitler also claimed that the German-Polish agreement of January, 1934, was incompatible with the Anglo-Polish promises of mutual assistance and therefore was no longer binding.

On May 5 the Polish Government replied to the German Government with an explanation of their point of view. The Polish note repeated the counter-proposals which the Polish Government had put forward as a basis for negotiation in reply to the German proposals, and refuted the German argument that the Anglo-Polish guarantee was in any way incompatible with the German-Polish agreement.

The Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs elaborated his country's case in a speech made in the Polish Parliament on May 5. He said that two conditions were necessary if the discussions were to be of real value: (1) peaceful intentions and (2) peaceful methods of procedure.

On March 31, 1939, the Prime Minister announced the assurance of British and French support to Poland "in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence, and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist."

An Anglo-Polish communiqué issued on April 6 recorded the assurances of mutual support agreed upon by the British and Polish Governments, "pending the completion of the permanent agreement."

The agreement of mutual assistance was signed on August 25. The articles defined the mutual guarantee-in-case-of-aggression by a European power.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE

(April-June, 1939)

Anglo-German as well as Ger-



First mention of the famous "Sixteen Points" occurred as Herr von Ribbentrop "read out in German aloud at top speed."

If the Polish ambassador asked for an interview.

On August 31 Viscount Halifax advised the Polish Government immediately to instruct the Polish ambassador in Berlin to say that he was ready to transmit to his government any proposals made by the German Government so that they (the Polish Government) "may at once consider them and make suggestions for early discussions."

Meanwhile, on September 1, the Polish Government announced to His Majesty's government that, although the Polish ambassador in Berlin had seen Herr von Ribbentrop at 6:30 p.m. on August 31, and had expressed the readiness of the Polish Government to enter into direct negotiations, Polish territory had been invaded, and the Polish Government had therefore been compelled to break off relations with Germany.

The Prime Minister on September 2 informed the House of Commons of proposals put forward by the Italian Government for a cessation of hostilities, but made it clear that His Majesty's government could not take part in any conference unless German aggression ceased and German troops were withdrawn from Poland.

On September 3 Sir Neville Henderson was instructed to ask for an interview at 9 a.m. with Herr von Ribbentrop and to inform him that, although His Majesty's government had warned the German Government of the results which would follow if Germany did not suspend all aggressive action against Poland, no answer had been received from the German Government.

At 11:20 a.m. on September 3 the German Government replied with a statement of their case, concluding with the suggestion that His Majesty's Government desired the destruction of the German people, and with the words, "we shall answer any aggressive action on the part of England with the same weapons and in the same form."

Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain was at war with Germany.

This section of the documents concludes with Herr Hitler's proclamations of September 3 to the German people and the German army.

ATTEMPTS AT MEDIATION BY OTHER STATES

The full text is given of the exchange of messages between the President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy; the President of the United States of America and the President of Poland, and the messages of the President of the United States of America to Herr Hitler, the broadcast appeal of August 23 by His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, in the name of the heads of the states of the Oslo group of powers and the replies; the joint offer of mediation by His Majesty the King of the Belgians and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, and the replies; the broadcast appeal of August 24 by His Holiness the Pope with the reply of His Majesty's government and telegrams describing a last peace attempt by the Pope on August 31, together with His Majesty's government's reaction, are also given in full, but are not included in this account.

In answer to this telegram, Sir H. Kennard replied on September 1 that M. Lipski "had already called on the German minister at 6:30 p.m. on August 31.

"In view of this fact, which was followed by the German invasion of Poland at dawn today (September 1) it was clearly useless for me to take the action suggested."

On September 1 Herr Forster announced in a proclamation to the people of Danzig-reunion with the Reich. He telephoned an account of his action to Herr Hitler, who replied at once accepting the reunion and ratifying the so-called legal act by which it was brought about.

FULFIL THEIR OBLIGATIONS

Summary: Action taken by His Majesty's Government after the receipt of news of the German attack on Poland (September 1).

On September 1, after His Majesty's government had received news of the German invasion of Poland, Viscount Halifax instructed Sir Neville Henderson to inform the German Government

that the governments of the United Kingdom and France considered that the German action had "created conditions (viz., an aggressive act of force against Poland threatening the independence of Poland) which called for the implementation by the governments of the United Kingdom and France of the undertaking to Poland to come to her assistance."

Unless the German Government suspended all aggressive action against Poland, and promptly withdrew their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom would "without hesitation fulfil their obligations to Poland."

Sir Neville Henderson was authorized to explain, if asked, that this communication was "in the nature of a warning," and was "not to be considered as an ultimatum," but Viscount Halifax added, for Sir Neville Henderson's own information, that, "if the German reply is unsatisfactory, the next stage will be either an ultimatum with time-limit or an immediate declaration of war."

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It was not until 9:15 p.m. on August 31 that the German Government gave Sir Neville Henderson a copy of their proposals, which had been read to him so rapidly by Herr von Ribbentrop on the previous night.

The German Government stated that the note contained the 16 points of their proposed settlement, but that, as the Polish plenipotentiary, with powers "not only to discuss but to conduct and conclude negotiations," had not arrived in Berlin, they regarded their proposals as "to all intents and purposes rejected."

They repeated, at 6:50 p.m. in view of the German insistence on the point, that it was "wholly unreasonable" for the German Government to insist upon the arrival in Berlin of a Polish representative with full powers to receive German proposals, and that they could not advise the Polish Government in this sense. They suggested the normal procedure of giving the Polish ambassador the German proposals for transmission to Warsaw.

At 2:45 p.m. and again at 5:30 p.m. on August 30 His Majesty's government instructed Sir Neville Henderson to inform the German Government of the representations which the British Government had made in Warsaw for the avoidance of all frontier incidents, and urged the German Government to reciprocate.

They repeated, at 6:50 p.m. in view of the German insistence on the point, that it was "wholly unreasonable" for the German Government to insist upon the arrival in Berlin of a Polish representative with full powers to receive German proposals, and that they could not advise the Polish Government in this sense. They suggested the normal procedure of giving the Polish ambassador the German proposals for transmission to Warsaw.

At 7:15 on August 29, Sir Neville Henderson received from Herr Hitler the German answer that the German Government was prepared to accept the British proposals for direct German-Polish negotiations, but counted on the arrival of a Polish plenipotentiary by August 30.

The British ambassador remarked that the latter demand "sounded like an ultimatum," but, after some heated remarks, both Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop could not adopt the formal procedure, give him a copy of the proposals, and ask the Polish ambassador to call on him (Herr von Ribbentrop) to receive them.

"In the most violent terms Herr von Ribbentrop said that he would never ask the Polish ambassador to visit him," though he hinted that it might be different.

A communiqué issued by the official Stefani News Agency on September 4 recording the efforts made by the Italian Government to maintain peace is published as the last document in this chapter.

The final document is the Prime Minister's broadcast of September 4, 1939, to the German people.

Clever Make-up Spotlights Best Features

How You Lose at Contract

By WM. E. MCKENNEY

SURPRISE VALUE OF PSYCHIC BIDS PERMITS THEIR OCCASIONAL USE

IN THE EARLY DAYS of contract bridge a spectacular feature was introduced—psychic bidding. Of course it was greatly overdone and in a short time most of the experts were advising

♦ Q J 10 5 4 3	♦ K 9
♦ 3 2	♦ A K J 7
♦ 5 4	♦ K Q 10 2
♦ J 4 3	♦ K 8 7
♦ A 8 7 6 2	♦ N E
♦ 10 5 4	♦ K 10 9 7
♦ 8 7 6 3	♦ S
♦ 2	♦ A J 9
♦ None	♦ A Q 10 9 5
♦ Q 9 8 6	Duplicate—Neither vul.
♦ A J 9	South West North East
♦ A Q 10 9 5	1 Pass Pass Double
Duplicate—Neither vul.	3 ♠ 3 ♠ Double Pass
South Pass	Opener—♦ J.
West	12

against psychic bidding. Bridge is an intellectual pastime, however, and psychological bids will always have to be made.

Here's a psychological pass that was made by Al Weiss, playing with Dr. R. E. Ecker Jr., in the World's Championship Masters Pair event this year.

When Dr. Ecker, sitting South, bid a club, North had a hand in which practically every pair in the room was to bid one spade and in that way produce only a normal result. He also knew if he passed one club undoubtedly East would keep the bidding open.

East did keep the bidding open. He made a take-out double. Dr. Ecker, in the South, believing his partner's hand to be exceptionally weak, tried to keep the opponents out of the spade contract by jumping to three clubs.

West said to himself, "North hasn't anything because he passed one club. My partner has shown strength, so maybe I had better show him the spade suit."

Weiss promptly doubled. The contract was set three tricks, giving Weiss-Ecker a plus score of 500 points.

Today's bridge quiz: Against a no trump contract, should you open your partner's suit or lead the fourth best of your own suit?

Answer: It is generally best to lead your partner's suit unless your suit can be quickly established and you have the proper bridge.

re-entries to get in after the suit is established.

EXPERT COUNTS OPPONENTS' CARDS TO BRING HOME A SLAM CONTRACT

TODAY'S HAND was given to me by Harry Fishbein, who with Robert Appleby won the World's Championship Masters Pair contest this year. The average player would classify today's hand as a masterpiece, but Mr. Fishbein says it is simply a matter of counting the cards.

The bidding is normal, and practically any system will arrive at a small contract. The opening lead was won by the declarer with the king of hearts, and now he has his first count. West has seven hearts.

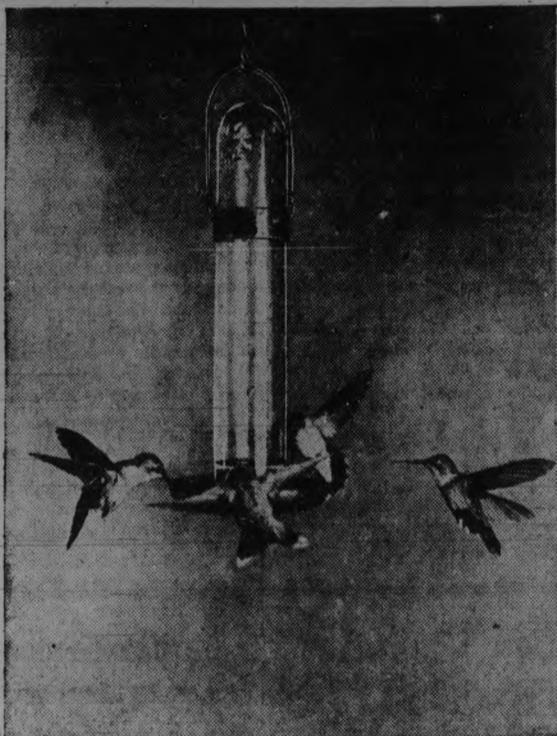
Four rounds of clubs were taken, West discarding a heart on the fourth club. Declarer cashed two high spades and West discarded another heart.

Now South has a perfect count of West's hand—one spade, seven hearts, two diamonds and three

♦ A Q 6 2	♦ A Q 9
♦ A 5 3	♦ 3 2
♦ 4 3 2	♦ K 10 6
♦ K 10 6	♦ 9
♦ Q J 9 8 6	♦ N E
♦ 4 2	♦ None
♦ J 8	♦ K 10 9 7
♦ 8 5 3	♦ S
♦ 9 7 2	♦ 5
Duplicate—E. and W. vul.	♦ A Q J 4
South Pass	♦ 9 7 2
West	♦ K 7 4
North	♦ K 10 7
East	♦ A K 6
	♦ A Q J 4
	Duplicate—E. and W. vul.
South Pass	♦ 9 7 2
West	♦ K 7 4
North	♦ K 10 7
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East	♦ A K 6
	♦ A Q J 4
	Duplicate—E. and W. vul.
South Pass	♦ 9 7 2
West	♦ K 7 4
North	♦ K 10 7
East	♦ A K 6
	♦ A Q J 4
	Duplicate—E. and W. vul.
South Pass	♦ 9 7 2
West	♦ K 7 4
North	♦ K 10 7
East	♦ A K 6
	♦ A Q J 4
	Duplicate—E. and W. vul.
South Pass	♦ 9 7 2
West	♦ K 7 4
North	♦ K 10 7
East	♦ A K 6
	♦ A Q J 4
	Duplicate—E. and W. vul.
South Pass	♦ 9 7 2
West	♦ K 7 4
North	♦ K 10 7
East	♦ A K 6
	♦ A Q J 4
	Duplicate—E. and W. vul.
South Pass	♦ 9 7 2
West	♦ K 7 4
North	♦ K 1

Can Europe's Civilization Survive a World War?

Birds Will Come to You For Study



Here's what hummingbirds look like in their speedy flight if your eye could stop the rapid movement of their wings as did this high-speed camera which took this picture with an exposure time of a hundred-thousandth of a second.

MEETING BIRDS is usually easier in spring, when they are "at home," building their nests, rearing their families, teaching them to fly. It may take a bit of sharp seeking, but it has the heightened interest that an emotional appeal gives.

Nevertheless, there are interesting things to learn from birds, and about them, now that most of them have brought up their families and abandoned their nests for another year. They are having the secret of this bird's reverse flight.

handout counters as they would around real flowers.

One thing you will notice about the flight of hummingbirds which they share only with the insects: they can fly backwards. No other bird can do that. It is a practical necessity for them; if they are to thrust their long beaks into deep flowers and then get them out again. Only in the last three or four years has a motion picture camera fast enough to "stop" the incredibly rapid beat of their wings been perfected, so that scientists are only beginning to learn the secret of this bird's reverse flight.

MANKIND ON THE MARCH

"One scarcely envisages mankind marching to a watery grave just behind a horde of frantic lemmings," Dr. Raymond Pearl, the Johns Hopkins University

man rose from the caveman and a new World War may send him back there, suggest scientists condemning the new European conflict.

biologist, has remarked, adding:

"But does anyone find it difficult to conceive of man marching off in the not too distant future to a war? Or to doubt that once well started that war will entangle in its meshes the major portion before it is finished?"

That brilliant British biologist, Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, wrote over a decade ago in "Possible Worlds" that even if man does not perish, there is no reason why civilization should not do so.

"All civilization goes back to a common source less than 10,000 years ago, very probably in Egypt," said Prof. Haldane. "It

is a highly-complicated invention which has probably been made only once. If it perished it might never be made again. . . . A modern war followed by revolutions might destroy it all over the planet. If the weapons are as much improved in the next century as in the last, this will probably happen."

"But unless atomic energy can be tapped . . . we know that it will never be possible to box up very much more rapidly available energy in a given place than we can already box up in a high-explosive shell, nor has any vapor much more poisonous than 'mustard gas' been discovered in the 41 years that have elapsed since that substance was first produced. I think, therefore, that the odds are slightly against a catastrophic end of civilization."

SCIENCE MAY SUFFER SETBACK

Dr. Lancelot Hogben, British scientist and author, wrote only last year:

"If the chemist devotes his ingenuity to making gases and sprays to blind and suffocate the inhabitants of great cities, and bacteriologists consent to spread plagues and infect the reservoirs and stock of enemy populations, the survivors of our civilization will declare that our science has exacted too high a price for its benefits. Even if science and civilization do not perish together, both will suffer a heavy setback for many years to come."

The possibility that the United States is the only hope for civilization's survival was expressed as long ago as 1931 by Bertrand Russell in his book, "The Scientific Outlook."

"It may be that a scientific civilization will be found essentially unstable," he wrote, then,



The scientific and cultural advances of modern civilization, typified by the arch and new library of Cambridge University, above, may be figuratively sitting on an explosion (the new World War) that will destroy good qualities and turn back the march of progress.

will be able to recover the lost ground before the next great war.

"There are those who say that in the next great war nobody will be allowed to be neutral. If that is so, the only hope for the survival of civilization is that some one nation will be sufficiently remote from the theatre of operations and sufficiently strong to emerge with its social structure undestroyed. The United States has the best chance of occupying this position."

While others shudder at war's destruction of human life and cities, the psychologists and psychiatrists point to more hidden damage which may be even more serious. Not long ago the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues in a statement declared:

THE DAMAGE OF WAR

"The damages of war are tremendous. We, as psychologists, note particularly the great increase in numbers of mental breakdowns, the ruin of many personalities through shocks and strains, the irremediable harm done to those who are mangled and disfigured, the devastation of economic depressions which follow war—these alone are sufficient, we think, to overbalance any conceivable benefits from war."

"But we must add to these the great loss of human values, the destruction of our moral standards, which are an inevitable part of war. We spend years teaching our children the sanctity of human life, the rights of other people to freedom of action, possession of property, etc. We punish violators severely. But, as soon as war is declared, we tell young men to kill, maim and hurt other men; to destroy homes and lay waste cities; to bomb and gas women and children. Such actions inevitably leave their marks on the characters of these men. Indeed, we know from the post-war years that such damage to personalities was done, and that it can never be completely undone."

Dr. William A. White, pioneer psychiatrist, said just a month before he died in 1937:

"Nothing activates the aggressive instinct more seriously than does war. An orgy of killing lets it loose and it is a good many years before it is ever chained up again."

Scientists are often blamed for their part in making war more horrible as it is made more scientific. New knowledge and inventions add to the frightfulness and destruction of war. To these charges the reply is that war's utilization is a mere accidental by-product of scientific research and invention."

Eclipse of Moon Features October Sky

By JAMES STOKLEY
Director, Buhl Planetarium,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOST INTERESTING of events scheduled in the heavens for the month of October, and visible to us, is an eclipse of the moon during the night of Friday, October 27. Though not actually total, it will be hard to tell that it is not. Reminding one of the purity of a certain brand of soap, it will be 99.2 per cent total! That is, 99.2 per cent of the diameter of the moon will be in the shadow of the earth, and the .8 per cent remaining out will scarcely be noticed.

The first noticeable effect will come about 8:54 p.m., when the northeastern edge of the moon touches the earth's shadow. At 10:36 p.m. the eclipse will be at its height, and the moon will have the red color of the light which is bent around the earth by its atmosphere, and into the shadow. The eclipse will be over at 12:18 a.m., when the moon's western edge makes last contact with the shadow.

FINE DISPLAY

As in recent months, the planets are making a fine display, and they are indicated on the accompanying maps. Here the skies are shown as they appear at approximately 7 p.m. October 1, 6 p.m. on the 15th, and 5 p.m. on the 31st. Jupiter, high in the south, in Pisces, the fishes, is the most brilliant of magnitude, minus 2.4 in the astronomer's scale.

MANY WITNESSES

The moon eclipse on October 27 is not the only eclipse of the month, but it is the only one that will be observed by very many people.

On October 12 the moon's shadow will sweep across the earth, producing a total eclipse of the sun. For about a minute and a half, at the maximum, the sun will be hidden. Astronomers often make trips of thousands of miles to see such an eclipse, but in this case they would have to be Antarctic explorers as well for the path over which the total eclipse will appear passes over Antarc-



To the left, one sees Altair, of Aquila, the eagle.

High in the south are the four stars of the "Great Square of Pegasus," so called despite the fact that the one in the upper left, Alpheratz, is in the constellation of Andromeda. Low in the south is Fomalhaut, in Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish, one of the most southerly bright stars visible from these latitudes.

To the northeast we see two of the bright stars which will shine prominently in the southern sky of winter. These are Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer, and Aldebaran, in Taurus, the bull.

The "Great Dipper" of Ursa Major, the great bear, is low in the north, its poorest position of the year, but higher in the W-shaped group of Cassiopeia, the queen, now in a very good position. This is above Polaris the pole star. To the left of Ursa Minor, the little bear, of which the pole star is part, winds the fainter constellation of Draco, the dragon.

THE EARTH TURNS

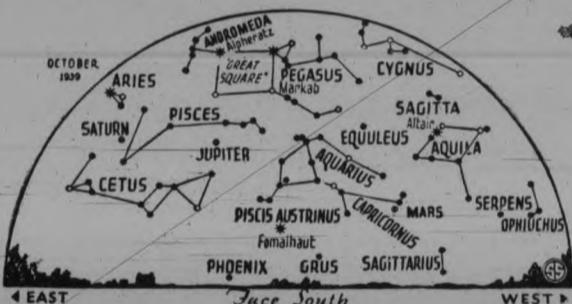
An eclipse of the sun is only visible as total over the narrow area touched by the moon's tapering shadow, but one of the moon can be seen wherever the moon is in the sky during the phenomenon, including more than half of the earth.

The beginning of the eclipse on the 27th will be viewed in most of Europe, except the most eastern part, in western Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, North and South America, the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean, and northeastern Siberia.

By the time the eclipse is ending, the earth will have turned, and it will then be apparent over the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, North and South America, the Pacific Ocean, Polynesia, the eastern part of Australia, and northeastern Asia.

This is the only eclipse of the moon visible this year from this continent, though there was one on May 3 seen from Asia, Africa, and part of Europe.

Compared to an eclipse of the sun, one of the moon is relatively unimportant from a scientific viewpoint, though it has some useful aspects. For one thing, it



To the right, one sees Altair, of Aquila, the eagle.

permits a more accurate check of the moon's position in the sky.

Because it is affected by the gravitational pull not only of the earth, but of all the other bodies in the solar system, the precise prediction of the moon's motion is a very complicated problem.

Therefore it has to be checked by occultations, that is, the hiding by the moon of stars in the distant background. Their position is well determined, the time of an occultation can be predicted, and if it does not happen on schedule, the difference, always very small, is a result of inaccuracy of the moon's own motion.

The moon cannot be eclipsed unless it is on the side of the earth away from the sun, that is at full moon, for that is the direction in which the earth's shadow extends.

Ordinarily at full moon, our satellite is so brilliant that it is difficult to observe these occultations, especially of fainter stars, but the moon dims it so much that they can then be made.

SPHERICAL SHADOW

A lunar eclipse is very interesting to watch, especially as the curved shadow of the earth crosses the moon's surface. This incidentally, is an excellent proof of the roundness of the earth, and was so recognized in early days. The shadow is always the arc of a circle. Nothing but a sphere, of course, can always cast a round shadow.

The red color of the eclipsed moon is caused by the refraction,

CELESTIAL TIME TABLE OCTOBER, 1939

Oct.	P.S.T.
6	9:27 p.m. Moon at last quarter.
10	5:00 p.m. Moon nearest earth — 224,700 miles.
12	Total eclipse of sun.
13	New moon.
19	Moon at first quarter.
21	10:09 a.m. Orionid meteor shower.
21	7:00 p.m. Moon passes Mars.
22	Saturn nearest earth — 771,000,000 miles.
22	Moon farthest from earth — 251,600 miles.
25	8:42 a.m. Moon passes Jupiter.
27	12:09 p.m. Moon passes Saturn.
28	Late eve. Eclipse of moon. 10:42 p.m. Full moon.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Willie Winkle

New Styles in Bedrooms For the Winter

THERE'S A COMPETITION in our neighborhood over bedrooms, and it all started this summer when the Winters family moved in. They built a new house and it had some of the new styles. It looked swanky outside, but after you'd seen the inside you felt that the Winters must have a lot of money.

Puggy and Mike, the Winters twins who have joined our gang, aren't nearly as fussy as their bedroom looks. Their mother has their room looking so tidy and clean you'd think a couple of society girls lived in it.

The twins' father built their bedroom like a stateroom on a ship, and it has portholes instead of windows and the beds are like bunks, one on top of the other. The room is wall-papered with pictures of ships on it, and their dressers were specially made with the mirrors set in wheels, like the steering-wheel on a boat, with the spokes on the wheel and brass around the outside.

They got a big globe of the world on top of their bookcase, which is full of sea stories, and boy, I love to go over there and borrow them.

ROSY CARTER fell in love with the twins' room, and I got a hunch she's thinking a lot about Puggy, seeing that Skinny has given her up in favor of Joan, the new girl that came to our neighborhood not long ago.

"I think it's adorable," Rosy told us. "I'm going to get mother to have my room done over."

"What you going to have it done in?" asked Skinny. "Mother or pearl or pink? Mine's pink, but too girlish for me. I'm going to have my mother do it over in a man's color."

"What's a man's color?" asked Rosy.

"Well, something quiet, cream or white or grey," said Skinny.

"Imagine you having white paint in your bedroom," said Rosy. "Your mother would spend all her time washing your finger-prints off the woodwork. I think it'd be better to paint it black."

"Come on over and see my new place," asked Pinto. "My mother and dad did it for my birthday and I didn't say anything to you about it."

So we went over to Pinto's, and he's got what I call a pretty nifty place. They've built a large room on the back of the house with lots of windows and light, and he's got a gas heater in it for the cold weather and a real double bed in it. I don't like these single beds; you can't stretch from the corners. In a double bed you can roll all over the place and in the hot weather there's more cool places to move to.

Pinto's got bookshelves all around his room and he's got two husky chairs, and you can swing on the back legs without hearing them creak.

"I'm going to have a better place than this," said George, another newcomer to our neighborhood. "I'm going to have a real boy's place and it ain't fancy, but not as bad as these they build out of cracker boxes. Mine's going to be good enough to keep out the wind and rain, and mother says I can sleep in it for a start and see how I get on. Come on over and see what I've done so far?"

SO WE WENT over to George's, and he's got what looks like it might be a shack, but George says it'll be pretty keen when he gets it finished. He's doing most of the work himself, but his dad is giving him a hand now and then. For instance, last night his dad found one corner of the house too low, and he leveled it up. First George is putting on shiplap and then tar-paper, and after that he's going to put on some more wood.

It's just a one-roomer with a sloping roof and no veranda or doormat with a "Welcome" sign on it. His mother is going to let him have a bed and a stove, and he can have a bookcase and a couple of chairs.

"Pretty swell," said Skinny. "Gee, you'll be able to sit up late at nights reading out here, and



Boys and girls in Canada are experiencing no hardships as a result of the war. They are not separated from their parents as are the children of London, Paris and other large cities and they can still play all the games and have all the fun they like. Their school studies also have not been interrupted. In the above pictures are French children who know what war means. At the left the French boy who has been sent from Paris to a new home in the country is having his teeth checked, while at the right French Boy Scouts are helping to gather the harvest, taking the place of workers called to the colors to fight the Germans.

Carrier Pigeons War Heroes

ONE OF THE MOST ancient methods of conveying messages from one distant point to another is by carrier pigeon. About 5,000 years ago the Egyptians were domesticating the pigeon, and using it as a courier. The ancient Greeks also used the pigeon as a messenger in wartime; there is a record of Brutus and Hirtius communicating with each other during the siege of Modena.

During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, pigeons did valuable work in carrying messages from the besieged in Paris to the outside world. Many letters were sent to England in this way, and one pigeon was able to carry several hundred letters. This sounds unlikely, but photography, which was then well advanced, was brought into use.

Between 400 and 500 letters were photographed on to small sheets of collodion measuring about two inches by one inch, that is, they were very greatly reduced, and on arrival were enlarged to their original size. The charge for these letters was 5d. a word, so the owners of the birds made a handsome profit when their winged postmen got through safely. One pigeon, making several journeys with small photographic tabs attached to its tail quills, brought its fortunate owner about \$60,000.

During the 1914-18 war pigeons played an important part; the majority arrived safely with their information, but when the enemy discovered how successfully pigeons were being used, many means were devised to intercept them. Men were employed to bring them down with shot-guns, but this was not easy, for unless they managed to get a shot in during the first few hundred yards of flight the birds rose out of range. Some, however,

were badly wounded, but managed to struggle through.

One famous bird, although seriously wounded, succeeded in bringing home a most important message and was awarded a V.C. The Germans trained hawks to waylay them and these brought down many plucky messengers. Thousands failed to get home, the majority shot down, while others either lost their way or came to grief on the long journeys.

ON A LONG FLIGHT a pigeon will make rapid progress, and a well-trained bird will fly hundreds of miles without losing its way. The speed varies according to the wind; with a strong following wind a pigeon will keep up an average of 70 miles an hour, but 40 is a fair average.

Wireless messages can be jammed by the enemy, telephone wires can be tapped, conveyance by hand is slow, but the pigeon can be relied upon in most instances to get its messages through quickly. The valuable work carried on during the last war has not been forgotten, and today over 100,000 well-trained birds are enrolled for war-time service, many of them being able to fly long distances between this country and the Continent and back. These birds are now being used in the war in Europe.

Did you tell your teacher about the twins?" asked his father. "No, I just told her I had a baby sister!" "But you should have told her you had two of them!" "Oh, no!" said Johnny. "I'm saving one for next week!"

Goblin Market

"Come, buy!" call the goblins Hobbling down the glen. "Oh," cried Lizzie, "Laura, Laura, You should not peep at goblin men."

Lizzie covered up her eyes, Covered close lest they should look;

Laura reared her glossy head And whispered like the restless brook:

"Look, Lizzie, look, Lizzie, Down the glen tramp little men. One hauls a basket,

One bears a plate, One lugs a golden dish Of many pounds' weight."

How fair the vine must grow Whose grapes are so luscious; How warm the wind must blow Through those fruit bushes."

"No!" said Lizzie; "no, no, no; Their offers should not charm us,

Their evil gifts would harm us."

—Christina Rossetti.

A Smart Boy

Little Johnny had just heard he had twin sisters. His father was beaming with pride and he took Johnny on one side.

"If you tell your teacher about it I'm sure she'll give you a day's holiday," he suggested.

That evening Johnny came home radiant with joy.

"You were right, Dad. I don't have to go to school tomorrow," he announced, proudly.

"Did you tell your teacher about the twins?" asked his father.

"No, I just told her I had a baby sister!"

"But you should have told her you had two of them!"

"Oh, no!" said Johnny. "I'm saving one for next week!"

speeds, the fastest revolving 100 times in one second, while the slowest will go around only once in 26,000 years! The clock has been on exhibition in New York

Uncle Ray

Britains Brick Walls Reduce Fire Danger

FROM TIME to time, large cities have been swept by flames. Chicago suffered such a disaster in 1871. More than 17,450 homes and other buildings were destroyed and there was a money loss of close to \$200,000,000. The flames spread two miles in six hours, and about 250 persons lost their lives.

Today we have much better fire protection than cities had at the time of the Chicago fire. Most homes (but not all) are built with more care to guard against flames, and the fire departments have brigades which move faster.

Motor-driven trucks speed to the scene of a fire, and firemen quickly set up the hose to send a stream of water where it is needed. Some pumps can throw water to the 20th story of an office building, but modern skyscrapers are protected in other ways.

Most skyscrapers are about as nearly fireproof as the human brain could make them. The offices often are protected with sprinkler systems and with small fire extinguishers.

A fire extinguisher contains chemicals which, when they are mixed, do fine work in putting out a blaze. Soda and acid are a common mixture.

HERE ARE A FEW fire safety rules:

It is well to remember that the best time to put out a fire is while it is small. At that time it may be smothered with a bucket of water, with a blanket or in some other way.

Blazing grease and blazing gasoline are hard to put out. We are warned that to throw water on such fires would be the wrong thing to do, that it would be nearly certain to spread them. Sometimes they can be smothered with a blanket.

Always be careful not to stay very close to a bonfire. If clothing catches on fire, it is a dangerous thing. A quick striking with the open hand may put it out if only a small amount of cloth is burning. Otherwise, rolling on the floor or ground is the thing to do.

Never run for help if your clothing is afire. The fire will spread faster if air beats against it while a person is running. Take care of the burning cloth wherever you are, and as fast as possible. To save another person, you might roll him on the ground or smother the flame with a blanket.

SAD TO SAY, people in cities and villages of Europe need to fear three main kinds of bombs—those which blast, those which send out poison gas and those which burn.

A fire bomb bursts into flame when it strikes a solid object. Landing on a roof, it may set the roof afire or it may go through the roof and strike a floor below before doing its work.

In making ready for fire bombs the British Government sent out



Six-year-old boy wearing 75-year-old hat, of type long commonly worn by firemen.

word to householders. They were asked, among other things, to have buckets of sand in close reach.

Sand can be used to smother a flame and a fire bomb in some cases might be put out before it did much damage. If the fire spreads over a large area, however, the buckets of sand would do little or no good. Sparks from one roof might spread to another, and a whole section of a city might be destroyed.

One good thing about British cities is the fact that most of the houses have brick walls. Since the bricks do not burn, the walls serve as "firebreaks," and do a great deal to keep a whole city from the danger of being destroyed by flames.

I said that sand can "smother" flame, and that word points out the central secret of fire-fighting. When water is poured on a fire, it puts it out in the same way. Fire feeds on oxygen in air. If we take away the oxygen we put it out.

A fire in a coal mine may last for weeks. We might suppose it would go out quickly if we took away the supply of air by filling up the entrances. That does a great deal to help, but some air seems to get into the mine even when men do their best to block it out.

SEPTEMBER MORNINGS
September on these whately misted mornings,
Her eyes yet heavy with the dews of sleep,
Awakes, but lies and savors to the full

The joy of just emerging from the deep.
But when departing veil on veil discovers

The self to self, and zest for deed recurs,
What faith of flawless gold rings in her laughter.

What azure clarities of gaze are hers.

—Geoffrey Johnson.

Capture By a Clever British Trick



In 1586 Holland was largely in the hands of Spain. Spanish soldiers had swept through the country, and Zutphen was one of the cities they had captured. Great Britain sent an army to help the Dutch, under command of Sir Francis Vere. One day Vere thought of an odd plan. From among his soldiers, he chose several of small size, with somewhat "girlish" faces



The soldiers chosen were dressed in the costume of Flemish country women. With their faces shaved, and with long dresses, they looked the part fairly well. Walking toward Zutphen, they reached the fort which guarded the city, and showed the soldiers on the walls baskets of fruit and vegetables. This brought some of the Spaniards out of the fort.



The "simple country women" were even allowed to walk up on an open drawbridge. When the time seemed right, they drew weapons which they had hidden under their costumes, and struck at the Spanish soldiers. At the same moment, English soldiers who had been hiding nearby rushed to the spot and across the drawbridge. The fort was captured, and shortly afterward the Spaniards fled from Zutphen.



'Old Victoria Lay Sleeping...'

By REBY MACDONALD

I TRIED HARD this week, honestly! All my notes were in order. I had a new pad of typing paper and smashing opening sentence which read, "Old Victoria lay sleeping in the sunshine"—but that's as far as I got.

Every time I wrote the word "sunshine" there would be a crash on the roof, the pots and pans would jump from their hooks, dishes would slide to the floor and shatter, and all the canned food would bounce from their shelves and roll drunkenly on the floor.

Shinglers ought to have to pass a physical examination. They ought to be under a certain size and under a certain weight and they ought to be gentlemen with a light touch.

There were two of them scrambling up our roof, and they were neither small nor gentle. One was over six feet tall and wore what looked like leaden deep-sea divers' boots with spikes in the soles. He looked like a Hollywood lumberjack. Every time he ran along our ridge-pole I expected him to call for an ax and start bellowing "Timber!"

LIGHTER AND TOUGHER

The other was lighter and tougher, but he was polite. Every time he threw down a square of shingles and there was a crash inside he would listen for my yell.

If I yelled it was all right and he went on banging away cheerfully. If I didn't the chances were I had been knocked out by a flying tin of molasses.

What he didn't know was that I was armored. The first time a tin of tomato juice had slid past my nose I took to wearing a saucepan on my head.

And still I tried hard. "Old Victoria lay sleeping in the sunshine—"

SELF-CONSCIOUS

Our camp is coming along. Soon it will come out of its cocoon and we will be able to refer to our "house" without blushing. It is already looking very self-conscious under its first real roof, and when it gets a coat of white stucco there will be no holding it down.

At the moment all the furniture is piled in the front room, while the rest of the house waits for its laths and plaster.

While it "waits"—!

Gentle reader, if you have never struggled with contractors, can I possibly make you realize how hard it is to get a simple thing



The first time a tin of tomatoes slid past my nose I took to wearing a saucepan . . .

like lathing and plastering done? With all the talk of unemployment and camps for "our boys" and "relief," do you know that we have waited four long weeks, with all the furniture piled as aforesaid, for a lather to show up?

Our very nice plasterer has waited with us, with his bags and trawls and sand and trestles, and his sleeves mentally rolled up, and still nothing happened. There just aren't any lathers to be had!

Yesterday, after four weeks of climbing over the couch to reach the bed, after wearing odd stockings and tripping over antique muzzle-loading shotguns which I bought at auction and which I wish I hadn't, and threading our way between Dutch altar candlesticks which I also bought at auction and wish I hadn't, and after Dan has boiled shaving water at the open hearth, after all this, I say, a lather showed up yesterday and began to lather, or whatever the process is-called.

In the evening I went back to struggling with my smashing first sentence, which by now didn't seem to have its original punch. Then Dan, who couldn't find a chair to sit on, said we might as well give it up and go to a show, the seats were comfortable anyhow, and with luck you might sleep.

So we came in to town and found that all the shows we wanted to see had either just gone or hadn't come yet and we had to go in and see Elsa Maxwell, the famous party-giver, in something or other.

During a big love scene which was just packed with frustration and camps for "our boys" and "relief," do you know that we planted our whole acre in potatoes this year, and I said it might. Then, while two handsome brutes threw things at each other, I added that we might keep chickens, the price of eggs being what they were, and Dan agreed and the person behind us said "sh-h-h-h!" In a stage whisper he told me that I'd have to boil mash for them, which was rather messy. So I thought this over while somebody in uniform gave somebody else the third degree.

The more I thought of it the less I liked it, so I reminded him that of course the henhouses would have to be kept clean, because I happened to remember that he had a great number of henhouses in his youth—and he hadn't spoken of it as if it were his favorite sport. Soon he hissed back that on second thought we'd better stick to the potato idea and I agreed and the person behind us "shushed" us really hard. But I knew that he was still thinking about the potatoes some time later when he leaned over again and said that he believed that if you planted Elsa Maxwell's face it would sprout. At this point the person behind got up and moved away.

Across the top of the envelope in bold black type were the letters "O.H.M.S." which, as everybody knows, is "On His Majesty's Service."

Eagerly the militia man grabbed it.

"Another month and I would have had everything in shape," he said to himself, "but anyhow I am glad it came."

He opened it. Then his eyes popped. I can't recall the exact words of the letter, but it read something like this:

"Dear Sir: This is to notify you that you have no letter box on your door through which the postman can push letters. This is contrary to Chapter 706 Section 54 Para. xyz of the Postal Act. You better do something about it pdg."

I hope you don't mind.

STRIKING THE SAME NOTE again this week. It is hard to get away from it when a big percentage of the people you meet these days have either gone into the army, are going back into the army, or are expecting a call as reservists.

One friend I met this week was a high school boy during the last scrap; just old enough to follow the events with deep interest. When he was old enough he joined the militia and took his soldiering very seriously. He took course after course and passed examinations that gave him qualifications for the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He then did a spot of soldiering in the U.S. Marines, after which he came back to Victoria. In the militia here he held the rank of major when he went on the reserve. I doubt if any man in the militia studied more earnestly than he did, and even when he went on the reserve he read whole libraries on military matters. He has taken his medical exam and awaits a call any day.

Since the war he has been busy 12 hours a day getting his business into the best shape he can. It is more or less of a one-man business which has been operating under his direct supervision. To leave it suddenly would mean that it would putter right out.

Delay gave him the opportunity to try and get it into shape for someone else to handle until he could come back to it.

But daily he expects a letter telling him to report for duty immediately.

Each day he eagerly scans the letters as soon as the mailman arrives.

Some day he knows there will be a large brown envelope telling him his services are needed at once, but each day it is delayed gives him an opportunity to put his affairs in order before he leaves.

Monday two long brown envelopes came. He grabbed them quickly.

Both were mimeographed business letters. Tuesday another large brown envelope arrived. It contained a catalogue.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, the mailman brought the usual unexciting batch of letters.

Saturday was different.

Congnous among Saturday's batch of letters was a conspicuous brown envelope. Different from any of the others he had received during the week.

Across the top of the envelope in bold black type were the letters "O.H.M.S." which, as everybody knows, is "On His Majesty's Service."

Eagerly the militia man grabbed it.

"Another month and I would have had everything in shape," he said to himself, "but anyhow I am glad it came."

He opened it. Then his eyes popped. I can't recall the exact words of the letter, but it read something like this:

"Dear Sir: This is to notify you that you have no letter box on your door through which the postman can push letters. This is contrary to Chapter 706 Section 54 Para. xyz of the Postal Act. You better do something about it pdg."

When I met him a few days ago he was still expecting a large envelope with "O.H.M.S." on it.

An artilleryman told a story about a man

slowly, looked at me on the ground, and actually sneered at me. I am not exaggerating one bit.

"I was told we had to break them in. They



having a lot of trouble with a couple of mules.

"Gee, I wish I was out of the army and had enough money to buy them," the artilleryman said.

"And what on earth would you want them for?" said his partner in surprise.

"Just so I could shoot the brutes," replied the first soldier.

Talking of mules, I told that one to an ex-artillery rough-riding sergeant and asked him if mules were as troublesome as they were reported to be.

"Were they?" he shouted, and then he was off.

"Do you know the Souchez front? Do you know Brocay? We had a couple wished on us there. A long, rangy couple 16 hands high. One was a roan, one was white. We immediately dubbed the white one the Sacred Ox.

Those two mules caused us more grief than all the German artillery. There was more Machiavellian deviltry packed into those two mules than in a truckload of gorillas.

It didn't matter what precautions you took they would slip their halters night after night and migrate to the feed.

You could almost see the gleam in their eyes as they plotted to do it.

"They were partners in every kind of crime mules are capable of."

"One night my patience was tested beyond endurance as they had broken away from the lines and were raiding the feed. I raised my arm to lash the Sacred Ox, and before my arm was at full height—slam! I had a kick that sent me sprawling a dozen yards away and for a time paralyzed my thigh.

"Do you know that mule turned his head

had been wished on us and we couldn't get rid of them, and I don't mind admitting we tried to once or twice but they would always show up to feed.

"To help break them in I got the help of a colored driver we called Moose, a born horseman. We decided we would try a stone boat and long reins. You know the stone boat—a drag heavily weighted with stones so they can't bolt. They wouldn't budge. Moose mounted the Sacred Ox. I gave it a crack and away they went. Boat or no boat, nothing would stop them. The boat was soon smashed to pieces and Moose brought them back, or they brought him back, with his arms and legs wrapped around the neck of the white mule.

"We then put a chilled steel limber behind them. They bolted. For three days they were missing. We heaved a sigh of relief and then one night there they were, side by side, raiding the feed again.

"Believe it or not, they had not only broken free of that limber, but they had kicked and battered it as if it were tin.

"We went out on rest but we had to take them with us. You've got to do something about those mules. They do nothing but eat. We can't have any star boarders around here," I was told. "Get rid of them or get them working," I was ordered.

"This should be off the record, but it happened a long time ago so I don't mind telling you. We sold those mules for 500 francs each to a Brouay mine owner. I can imagine what happened when they got those two brutes underground. If they backed them in a corner and made them lash out they would have tunneled clear through to the channel.

"I'd like to know what happened to them. I'd like to see the Frenchman we sold them to, as long as he didn't recognize us."